The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,043.

WASHINGTON.

The President Makes a Sudden Appearance at the Capital.

He is Interested in Illinois Politics, and will make a Trip to Chicago.

Pleasonton to be Forced out of Boutwell's Way.

Strong Probabilities of the Early Retirement of Mr. Fish.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—The President arrived at the White House this morning quite unexpectedly, and left for Long Branch again this evening. The fact of his coming was kept quite secret, in order to prevent the office-seekers from swarming here. Some of them, however, who have been lying here in a state of expectancy, were very prompt to put in an appearance, but did not succeed in obtaining an interview.

BOUTWELL-PLEASONTON.

At noon the President called a special Cabinet meeting, which was attended by all the members except Mr. Creswell. The Boutwell-Pleasonton imbroglio occupied most of the session, and while no positive decision was reached the tenor of the debate indicated that Gen. Pleasonton would be removed at no distant day. His successor was not even hinted, but will probably be Deputy Douglass, of Pennsylvania. It is stated that Mr. Boutwell made a speech, showing that the effect of Pleasonton's decisions, since he had been in office, had been to reduce the revenue eight millions of dollars a year.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

A letter was read to the Cabinet from Brunot, of Pittsburg, accepting the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his commission was made out. Gen. Parker's friends complain bitterly that the President should thus have made so marked a recognition of the Indian Peace Commission, who have worked so hard to get Parker out.

THE PRESIDENT AND ILLINOIS.

The President stated to-day that he should visit Chicago in September. He seems interested in a State convention which is to be held somewhere in Illinois about that time.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The Cabinet to-day discussed the appointments to the Geneva Conference, under the Washingtod treaty, but did not finally decide who should be thus named.

HON. HAMILTON FISH

yesterday vacated the house which he has occupied here since he became Secretary of State. This fact, taken in connection with others of more or less importance would appear to be significant of his retirement from the Cabinet, though not conclusively so. It is known that he has before tendered his resignation, and was induced by the President to recall or suspend it.

COLFAX.

In a private letter from Vice President Colfax to one of his best friends, in this city, he states that he is now in excellent health—better than for many years. He is taking constant out-of-door exercise in the field and garden, and writing but little. Next week he will go to Minnesota.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VANDERBILT SCRIP.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A Washington dispatch states that it is understood an examination of the Central Railroad bonds is proceeding to determine how much tax shall be paid on the scrip dividend, on the basis of the settlement agreed to, which is that the amount of the original assessment shall be abated by so much as was leased upon the earnings of the road before the law went into effect. How much progress has been made is not known, nor how long it will take to complete the examination.

THE INDIANS.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davis, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, under date of July 14th, says: "The Arapahoe Nation, except a small band under Big Mouth, are encamped within twenty-five miles of this post, on the north fork of the Canadian river. The Cheyennes, with the Apaches of the plains, are encamped fourteen miles above me on Wolf Creek. The Kiowas, together with 100 lodges of Comanches, are encamped about 100 miles south of me on the tributaries of the Washita. I shall endeavor to keep the Cheyennes and Arapahoes from contact with the Kiowas as well as I can with the small force at my disposal.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan indorses this letter as follows: "The Indians named within have always had such contempt for the cowardly Kiowas that it will not be hard to maintain non-intercourse with them."

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Porter, arrived this morning in the early train. At 11 o'clock the Italian Minister called and had an interview with the President, the former communicating to the latter the fact of the removal of the Italian seat of government to Rome. The Minister was in full court costume.

THE NEW GERMAN MINISTER.

At noon, the new German Minister, Schlazer, accompanied by Baron Alvensleben and attaches of the legation, repaired to the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish soon arrived, and the President soon after joined the party, when the Secretary presented the new Minister to the President. The customary speeches of reciprocal good feeling and national friendship were made. The new Minister and his Germancompanionswere in full court costume. After the distinguished visitors retired, the Cabinet meeting was held, at which all the heads of departments, except the Postmaster General, were present.

Mr. Henry Westenberg, the new Minister from the Netherlands, also presented his credentials, and was formally received by the President with the usual exchange of congratulations and good wishes.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to tender to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the appointment of arbitrator on the part of the United States, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, with those of other nations, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, as provided in the treaty of Washington.

BANK CIRCULATION.

The amount of national bank circulation issued during July last, under act of July 12, 1870, was $1,781,300. A like amount of three per cent. certificates will be withdrawn from market and retired.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed as postmasters C. W. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Saml. Wakefield, New Iberia, La.; Albert Towle, Peabrice, Neb.; Jos. D. Treat, Elko, Nev.; Jas. L. Clarkson, Desmoines, Iowa.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,883,751,650
Accrued interest	29,397,707
Debt bearing currency interest	44,978,000
Interest	232,833
Matured debt	1,910,148
Interest	312,428
Debt bearing no interest	414,645,812
Unclaimed interest	11,269
Total debt	$2,345,285,609
Interest	29,954,289
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$88,742,709
Currency	8,168,516
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,283,328,857
Decrease during July	$ 8,701,976
Decrease since March, '71	37,379,988
Since March 1st, '69	242,134,401
Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding—	
Amount	$64,618,832
Acer'd Int. unpaid	6,323,094
Interest paid by U. S	12,692,475
Re-paid the U. S. by mail transportation	3,063,865
Total amount bonds purchased, canceled and destroyed	$217,192,350
Which cost in currency	243,998,807

Matured bonds to the amount of $6,973,000 have also been canceled and destroyed.

BACK TO LONG BRANCH.

President Grant returned to Long Branch this evening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The latest reports place the killed by the Westfield explosion at 75, and wounded about 150.

United States Commissioners Belknap and Lowe were busily engaged all day making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cause which led to the explosion. They are determined to make a full and searching inquiry, and elicit such facts as will disclose where the negligence or culpability existed. For this purpose numerous witnesses have been summoned to testify in the case, and the probability is that the investigation will commence to-morrow.

The Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, August 1.—The city is rapidly filling up with visitors in anticipation of great sport at the races next week. Ninety-six horses are already entered, paying fees amounting to $53,000—$3,000 more than the premiums offered by the association.

The American Dental Association.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 1.—The eleventh session of the American Dental Association commenced here this morning, Dr. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., presiding. Forty-five members were present.

NEW YORK.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Staten Island Shore railroad property, stables, cars, tracks, etc., were sold at auction to-day to James Moore, Civil Engineer of the New Jersey Central railroad, for $31,000.

McAlpine, referee in the Collins-Edwards prize fight, who was sent to Blackwell's Island for a short term, escaped to-day.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—P. M.

Wall street has been dull all day. The Gold market continued steady at 112⅜@112¼, at which all the business of the day was transacted.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were nearly $94,500,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $61,000.

The Government bond market closed firm and steady.

State securities were dull, but rather stronger than usual, Tennessees leading the advance.

The Money market continued easy all day at 2@3 ℔ cent.

The Stock market improved during the day and closed quiet but strong, Northwestern being the chief feature of interest. The cliques now operating this stock made it quite scarce this afternoon and 1-32 to 1-16 of 1 ℔ cent. was offered for its use. Western Union, Wabash and Lake Shore also advanced. The rise in the entire market averaged ⅛@1 ℔ cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116
Coupons of 1862	114⅞
Coupons of 1864	113⅞
Coupons of 1865	114
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅞
Coupons of 1867	113
Coupons of 1868	113⅜
Ten-forties	112⅞
Currency 6's	114⅞

STOCKS.

Mariposa	3⅝	Pittsburgh	120¾
Do. preferred	5	Northwestern	68⅝
Canton	78	Do. preferred	93⅜
Western U. Tel'gh	58⅜	C. C. & C	88
Quicksilver	11⅞	New Jersey Cent'l	103⅞
Adams Express	81⅞	Rock Island	107⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅞	St. Paul	60⅜
Wells & Fargo	44	Do. preferred	81⅞
American Express	53⅜	Tol. & Wabash	62⅞
U. S. Express	58	Do. preferred	83
N. Y. Central, com	97⅜	Ft. Wayne	98⅜
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	93⅜	Terre Haute	23
Erie	29⅝	Do. preferred	55
Erie preferred	56	Chicago & Alton	122
Harlem	128	Do. preferred	125
Do. preferred	130	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅞
Reading	113⅞	C. C. & Ind. C	19⅞
Michigan Central	120	Burlington	149
Union Pacific	27⅞	Cent'l Pac. bonds	98⅜
Lake Shore	109	Union Pac. bonds	87
Ill. Cent	130		

STATE BONDS.

Old Tennessee	73	Missouri	95⅛
New Tennessee	73	Old N. Carolina	42
Old Virginia	64	New N. Carolina	25
New Virginia	72		

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110.

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the National Camp Meeting at Urbana, Ohio.

NATIONAL CAMP GROUND, URBANA, OHIO, August 1.—The services of the camp meeting were formally opened this evening under conduct of Rev. Jno. S. Inskip, President of the National Camp Meeting Association. Mr. Inskip was in excellent voice, and appeared to have entirely recovered from his late illness.

About 40 ministers and nearly 1,000 laymen are here in attendance, and all the indications are that the gathering will be a success in point of numbers. Among the prominent ministers present is the venerable Thomas A. Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. All the tents erected by the committee have been rented, and there is a demand for a large additional number, which cannot be supplied. The services this afternoon were merely initiatory and explanatory of the objects of the meeting. Mr. Inskip, after reading the rules governing the meeting, made a desultory and informal talk of about an hour giving a rather random relation of his experience at similar meetings in other places. Preaching services were held to-night under the shelter of the great canvass tabernacle.

THE WHITE SOX.

They Beat the Mutuals for the Championship.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The third game of the base ball championship series, between the Mutuals, of New York, and the White Stockings, of this city, was played here this afternoon in presence of over seven thousand people. The result was another victory for Chicago, the Mutuals being completely outplayed at every point and losing the game by a score of 15 to 4. Ferguson was catcher, Higham, second base; Hatfield, third base; Mills, right field, and Patterson, left field. The errors were all by Hatfield, Pierce, Higham and Walters, the latter's pitching being very wild. But one run was earned in the game, and that by the White Stockings. Mr. Young, of the Washington Olympics, acted as umpire. Below is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
White Stockings	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	4	15
Mutuals	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4

The Olympics and Eckfords.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—A base ball game to-day between the Olympics and the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the former—12 to 9. Following is the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Olympics	2	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	12
Eckfords	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	9

THE SAVANNAH CLUB.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A game of base ball between the Savannah club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, at the Capitoline grounds, resulted in 42 to 18 in favor of the latter, as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Atlantics	3	4	2	8	1	6	2	9	7	42
Savannahs	4	3	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	18

THE WOMEN.

A Wyoming Court Makes Jurors of Them and Declares Them Valid Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Aug. 1.—The Supreme Court of Wyoming decided that women have a right to set as jurors under provisons existing in the Territorial laws, Judge Fisher dissenting. Chief Justice Howe rendered an opinion that under the Fourteenth amendment women throughout the United States have the same rights as men in respect to suffrage and office-holding.

A telegram from Col. Wham, Indian agent at Fort Laramie, says the Crows at that post were never more friendly to the whites or better satisfied with the action of the Government than now.

An Astounded Mother.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Aug 1.—A lady giving her name as Wells gave birth to a healthy male child in a saloon passenger car of the Kansas Pacific railroad, near Topeka, yesterday. The infant was found lying between the rails by a conductor of a construction train, who wrapped the little screamer in his shirt, backed his train to Topeka and delivered his charge to its mother, who had gone to the Garden House in that city. The lady says the event was unexpected, and supposing the child to be killed she said nothing of it, the conductor attributing her illness to other causes.

Riot in Porto Rico.

PORTO RICO, July 27.—A riot occurred in the capital on the 25th. During the performance of some music in the public square the negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabers and charged, killing two. Two of the soldiers were badly wounded. One negro is expected to be shot next week. The Captain-General proclaimed martial law, and troops patrolled the streets and searched houses for arms. These demonstrations are the result of the late elections. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is continued. There is a rumor current of a disturbance in Mayaguez.

Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, August 1.—A hurdle race today, two miles, over eight hurdles, was won in the following order: Vesuvius first, two lengths ahead of Astronomer; King John third, and Harbinger fourth. Time, 4:05¾. Jim Tisdall was withdrawn before the race.

The one-mile dash, trial purse, was won in the following order: Midday first, two lengths ahead of Impecunious; Niagara third, with Rattan, Miss Nellie, Daunter and John Brougham's colt following close up. Time, 1:48¾.

Continental Hotel stakes, mile heat, won by Satina in 1:47 and 1:46¾, beating Saucebox, McDaniel's filly and four others.

Heavy Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 1.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a building situated between Crouch's steam mill and Lovecroft's planing mill. The loss amounts to about $40,000; partially insured. One of the steam fire engines belonging to the city was partially destroyed.

ROCHESTER, August 1.—The building between Crouch's steam saw-mill and Lovejoy's planing-mill burned this evening, with a large quantity of lumber. Loss $40,000, of which three-fourths fall on Crouch & Co.

A Curious Phenomenon.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1.—A very curious phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Winnepiseogee Sunday afternoon by two men anchored off Rattlesnake Island in a small boat. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake was unaffected by even a ripple, when the center of the lake suddenly appeared to sink down, and immediately following three large waves, the largest over five feet in height, washed over the rocks of the island, for a moment threatening destruction to the boat.

Another California Murderess.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Mrs. V. J. Saviers, of Carson, Nevada, arrived at Stockton last night, and found her husband stopping at a hotel with another woman. She went to their room and shot the woman three times with a revolver, inflicting mortal wounds. She was arrested, with her husband, and placed in jail.

EUROPE.

Prospect of a War Between Italy and France.

Asiatic Cholera on the Shores of England.

Approaching Trial of the Paris Communists.

England's Troubles.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It appears that the most extreme precautions were taken by the Government against yesterday's demonstrations in Trafalgar Square of the opponents of the annuity to Prince Arthur. Large bodies of troops were held in readiness to check any disturbance of the peace, but happily the police were able to control the disorderly element, and the services of the military were not required.

The Prince Arthur Pension.

The bill providing for an annuity of £15,000 per annum to Prince Arthur, having passed both houses of Parliament, has to-day received the assent of the Queen.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A London special says there is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that cholera has raged for two years in Russia. As the terrible scourge has not yet found the frontier, close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehension exists, from the fact of it not having advanced upon Germany the usual way it has approached heretofore. It may not now come by way of sea, and the Government has prescribed regulations to be enforced upon all ships from the Baltic ports. There have been, recently, some cases at Hull, which is on the route of emigrants from North Germany to America.

The Peabody Buildings.

LONDON, August 1.—The block of dwellings built from the fund donated to the London poor, by George Peabody, was finally opened to-day. It is at the lower end of Black Friar's road, and has been named Peabody Square. The houses afford accommodations for 320 tenants, and have all been taken at rents varying from a half-crown a week for one room, and five shillings for three.

Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur will shortly be created Duke of Connaught.

The Aldermen of London are to consider the subject of the journey of Russell Gurney, Recorder of the city, to the United States, in the capacity of a Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington.

The Duke of Edenburg has returned to England.

The United States steamships of war, Franklin and Juniata, are at Southampton.

Recorder Gurney.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Board of Alderman met at Guild Hall to-day and unanimously acquiesced in the request made by the Home Secretary that they would grant Recorder Gurney six months leave of absence. A deputy recorder was appointed to serve as recorder for this period. The board in taking this action paid a hearty compliment to Mr. Gurney for the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The Walter Scott Centenary.

LONDON, August 1.—The Duke of Buccleuch is ill and will not be able to preside at the celebration of centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

The Royal Party in Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Prince of Wales presided at a banquet of the agricultural society to-night. On presenting a toast to the Queen and royal family, his royal highness expressed the hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland, and defended his brother from the charge of uselessness. Prince Arthur responded to the toast. He protested his lasting interest in Ireland's welfare, which he declared engraved on his heart, and predicted a prosperous future for the country. Princess Louise, in reply to the petition from the Irish Amnesty Committee, says it would be impossible for her to intervene for the release of Fenian prisoners, and that the question of pardon must be left with the Government.

FRANCE.

The Popularity of Thiers.

PARIS, August 1.—Several deputies to the Assembly have received urgent communications from large numbers of their constituents expressive of the desire that they cast their votes for the prolongation of the term of office of Thiers as the chief executive power.

The French legations at Dresden, Darmsdat, Hamburg and Vienna have been suppressed.

Cholera.

Cholera has appeared in the south of France, and measures have been adopted to prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease.

The Official Journal to-day announces, as a result of a rigid inquiry into the explosion of the government powder-works at Vincennes, that the cause of the event was purely accidental.

The Assembly.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 1.—The Assembly, at its session of last evening, voted only those imports to which no opposition was made. The tax on raw materials, including cotton, was reserved for future consideration.

It is officially announced that the government has no intention of dissolving the National Guard.

The Communists' Trials.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Communist prisoners were notified yesterday that their cases would come up for trial, but no date was fixed.

Jules Favre.

Jules Favre reappeared to-day in his barrister's robes at the Palace of Justice. He intends to resume active practice at the bar.

ITALY.

Fears of a War with France.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A dispatch dated Rome, July 31, says: There is great excitement over the vote in the French Assembly on the position of the Pope. The journals regard war with France as probable, and accuse the ministry of betraying the country. The Gazette says the Government should not have gone to Rome, but having gone must stay, though dark clouds should envelop the political horizon.

The Roman Elections.

ROME, July 31.—The elections in the Roman States have been extremely apathetic; nearly two-thirds of the voters abstained from the exercise of the franchise. The candidates of the moderate party were generally successful.

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Turkey and the Pope.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The publication of the newspaper Turquie has been suspended, by order of the Turkish Government, in consequence of an attack upon the Pope which had appeared in its columns.

GERMANY.

Elections in Alsace and Lorraine.

STRASBURG, Aug. 1, VIA BERLIN.—In only a few places in Alsace and Lorraine have the municipal elections been declared valid, in consequence of the abstentions from voting. The French party was successful at Metz, and the Liberals and moderates elected their tickets in the other towns.

BELFORT, August 1—Via Berlin.—The policy of abstention has been defeated in the elections in the upper Rhine, and only a few candidates have been elected in the lower Rhine department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 1—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞@93⅞ for money and account. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93⅞; old 1865s 92⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling uplands 8⅞d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California white 11s 6d; red spring 10s@10s 4d. Corn 30s 9d. Pork 49s. Beef 65s. Lard 48s. Turpentine 38s 6d.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations since Monday afternoon, and remains low from Lake Huron to Mississippi and westward. Rainy and threatening weather has prevailed to-day on the coast of Texas, as well as from Missouri to Wisconsin. The barometer has risen from Pennsylvania northward. Eastward the temperature has risen slightly in the interior, but elsewere is not materially changed except at a few isolated points. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported this afternoon from Key West and North Carolina to New Jersey, as also in Northern Ohio. Rain has been reported since Monday from Virginia to Massachusetts, and local rains from Michigan to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES—Low barometer will probably continue in Iowa on Monday, and local storms are probable to-day from Missouri northward. Similar storms of larger dimensions probably now, extending from Virginia and Ohio northwestward. No important general change in the weather is indicated for Wednesday.

SINGULAR CASE.

Interesting Physical Phenomena.

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.]

The recent death at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city, of a young lady has called to mind a series of remarkable occurrences with which she was connected a few years since, and which at the time created considerable interest and discussion. They were of the same general character as those usually attributed to spiritual manifestations, and in their details and novelty were equal to any of the remarkable cases recorded in scientific works as of rare interest. The event was made the subject of an interesting article in the Atlantic Monthly for August, 1868, by a gentleman well known in this country, and from this, and other sources at hand, we have compiled the following sketch of the case:

The person referred to was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1867, at the age of seventeen years. On her arrival she went to live with a family in Fitchburg, and it was while there that most of the phenomena alluded to occurred. She was in perfect health, and was faithful and quiet, made no acquaintances, and was as far as possible removed, both by surroundings and lack of early education, from any temptation or facility for deceit or imposition in regard to the matters referred to.

Some six weeks after her arrival the bells in different parts of the house began ringing in an uncomfortable manner, and so continued at brief intervals during the day, ceasing at night. In searching for the cause of the ringing, the bells were all detached from the wire, but the ringing continued the same as before. The bells would ring only when the girl was in the room where they were hung, but were often heard when several parties were in the room with her. A few days after the bells began ringing, raps and knockings began to be heard, and increased until they became a source of great annoyance, not only to the family, but to the girl herself, who, being naturally superstitious, was much excited. It was with difficulty that she could be kept calm during the daytime, and at night she was very violent in her sleep, weeping much, and fearing that she might lose her place.

Some three weeks after the knocking appeared, more intense manifestations occurred; furniture was overturned and displaced, crockery was broken, and kitchen utensils were hurled about the room with considerable violence. A daily record of these occurrences was kept, from which appears that a bench, upon which were two large tubs filled with water, were moved several inches, the ironing table was repeatedly lifted clear of the floor, and a soap stone slab weighing forty-eight pounds was thrown about till it was broken. Metallic articles and this soap stone slab seemed to be particularly subject to the influence which was at work, and the occurrences continued, increasing in frequency and force till it was hardly possible to keep anything in place in the room where she was.

The effect of these manifestations upon the girl was such that, after ten weeks of fear and terror, her nervous system broke down, and she was seized with a violent fit of hysteria, which was repeated several times. She was removed to an asylum, and, after an absence of three weeks, returned to her work in improved health. No new manifestations occurred, and matters remained comparatively quiet for some two months, when she became subject to fits of somnambulism, rising in her sleep and going about her work, doing her housework and studying her reading and spelling lessons in the dark, and finally returning to her bed without wakening.

After this had continued for sometime she became again temporarily prostrated and was received at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city, in December, 1868, and came under the care of Dr. P. E. Hubon. Her general health soon improved and she was allowed the liberty of the establishment, and forthwith busied herself with whatever her hands found to do, never so happy as when washing, or scrubbing, or sweeping. But behold in the midst of her work, without any previous warning, shock, or disturbance, she would go off into this state of trance, as it was called for want of a better name. Then she would become suddenly talkative. She would answer questions and converse very sensibly. In her natural state she was rather timid and silent. She would move about with her eyes shut, recognizing those around her and the place where she happened to be at the time, and manifesting much intelligence in all her movements. At the end of half an hour or thereabouts, she would quietly open her eyes, look with wonder on those around her, and appear greatly mortified, lest she had done something unseemly during her trance. On being reassured of the contrary, she would resume her work where she left off. Wonderful to relate, she retained not the least remembrance of what she had said or did while in this state, and, more wonderful still, when she would go into the next trance, the connection of ideas would be resumed, the links of the broken chain of thought united, and she would talk and converse on all that took place, not only in the immediately preceding trance, but what had occurred in any of her previous and similar states.

A careful examination of the case was made by Dr. Hubon, including the history of the girl, and of all constitutional derangements which had effected her, as nearly as she was able to give them, and these and the apparent symptoms convincedhim that her disease was a natural one. He found two operating causes of violent derangements, which he considered sufficient to disturb and convulse her system to any imaginable degree—obstinate and habitual constipation, and amenorrhœa. Attacking these with proper remedies he soon secured the improvement of his patient, and her rapid return to a normal and healthy condition.

The singular manifestations in her case were, in some form, the result of a superabundance of electricity, for it was discovered, while the knockings, &c., were most frequent, that they ceased at night, while she was in bed, if the legs of the bedstead were insulated from the floor by glass supports. Tables, also, which were generally thrown about, were quiet if their legs were placed in glass cups. All the facts in the case correspond to the usual manifestations of spiritualism, but their control and cessation under intelligent medical treatment indicates their natural origin. Since the recovery of the girl she has lived "at service," without any return of the phenomena described. Her death, which occurred on Sunday last, at the age of twenty-one, was from consumption, which disease was, we understand, entirely unattended by any unusual or phenomenal manifestations, and as wholly disconnected from her former illness.

ANOTHER BORGIA.

This Time a Tribune Reporter's Wife.

[Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus, O., Special, July 31.]

About two months ago it was announced in city papers that the stomach of Peter Poffenberger, of Madison county, who had been dead about four years, had been brought to this city to be analyzed, on account of a suspicion that he had been poisoned by his young wife. Poffenberger was about eighty years old, and the richest man in Madison county, being worth $750,000. About eight year ago he married a young woman who was suspected of being loose, and who subsequently had improper relations with a reporter for the New York Tribune, who appeared on the scene while Poffenberger was on his death bed, and was quite officious at the funeral. Poffenberger's will left the property to his wife, much of it in her own right and the remainder in trust for their two children. Mrs. Poffenberger subsequently married the reporter, who is now a banker in New York. There was suspicion of foul play for a long time, and about two months ago Poffenberger's body was exhumed, and the stomach sent to this city. Dr. Wormly has just completed an analyzation, and found large quantities of arsenic, and a requisition has been procured for the arrest of the woman, who now resides in New York. One of her friends has gone on to notify her, and it is a question whether the messenger or the officer will arrive first.

Later.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—The reported arrest of a lady at Loudon, O., is discredited and contradicted here. No such arrest, indictment, or affidavit has been made. The whole story is a malicious invention and forgery.

TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Wm. Rex and Miss Lillie Uhric, of Philadelphia, were drowned at Renovo, Clinton county, yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

The U. S. steamer Congress, with coal and provisions for Capt. Hall's exploring steamer Polandis, touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, yesterday.

J. C. Thompson, formerly superintendent of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad, died at his residence in Peru, Indiana, yesterday.

The Corporation University of Vermont at Burlington has voted to admit women to the university under rules to be hereafter presented by the Faculty.

An unknown body floated ashore at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, yesterday, supposed to be that of a young man who committed suicide by shooting himself while out in a boat alone last April.

The eighth university convention of New York met at Albany yesterday. President Barnard, of Columbia College, read an able and interesting paper in favor of a metric system of weights and measures. The paper was briefly discussed by Prof. Charles Davis, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Prof. Hough in opposition to any change.

Gen. Boyle—Resolutions of Respect.

The following were the resolutions of the City Court upon the death of Gen. Boyle:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst General Jerry T. Boyle, a member of the Louisville bar and a citizen of eminent usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Boyle the legal profession has lost an honorable and able member, the Commonwealth a wise and patriotic citizen, and the great public enterprises of the age a most energetic, vigilant and efficient representative.

Resolved, That our sympathies are tendered to the family and friends of the deceased; that a minute of these proceedings be spread upon the records of this court, and that the court, in honor of his memory, do now adjourn.

JOHN C. LORAN, Secretary.

Selby Harney, Humphrey Marshall, Frank Hagan and R. F. Baird, Committee.

Hoffman and the Parade.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 1.—Governor Hoffman, of New York, has acknowledged, with thanks, a letter from Lewis W. Clark, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, thanking him in behalf of the Democracy of New Hempshire for protecting the Orangemen's parade.

SUNDAY'S HOLOCAUST.

Nearly a Hundred Dead and One Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

Heartrending Scenes at the Hospitals.

Excitement on the Increase.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Up to 1 o'clock this morning the dead caused by the explosion of Sunday numbered seventy-two. A dozen more of the wounded were not expected to live from one moment to another. All the bodies have been recognised but two. A chubby baby, about nine months old, awaits a claimant. It is not seriously injured. Over eighty wounded remain at Bellevue. Probably fifty more are scattered about in this city and Brooklyn. Un to a late hour last evening the Battery grounds and all the neighboring streets were thronged with men, women, and children. The arrival of the Staten Island boat, sister boat of the Westfield, was watched with interest. She was loaded with passengers, who eagerly crowded to the side of the boat to catch a glimpse of the scene of the catastrophe. The boats crossing to Hamilton Ferry were also crowded, and the sad faces of the passengers plainly evinced the anxiety of all. Some of the friends of those who have not been found congregated on the wharf anxiously watching the dredgers, until a gun from Bedloe's Island had just sounded across the water, when several boatmen congregated around one end of a pier, and eyes were strained, all anxiously watching the men in the boats steadily pulling at the ropes, which after all proved to be caught in a mass of old rope. As darkness set in the crowd gradually diminished, and the divers ceased to make their journeys, but the dredgers worked up to a late hour

The World publishes the names of seventy-one killed by the explosion, and says there are eight bodies unknown.

The Herald gives the number of killed even greater.

The names of one hundred and twenty-seven injured are also published. The majority of killed and wounded are from this city, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

It is believed many more bodies will be taken out of the water, and of course others will never be found. The most painful afterfeatures of the tragedy is the appearance of hundreds of anxious and half-crazed people at the hospitals and station-houses, inquiring after missing friends and relatives. One poor fellow, Michael Finley, who lost his wife and child by the explosion, has gone mad, and attempted yesterday to commit suicide by throwing himself into East river.

Inspectors Matthews and Boale will commence an examination to-day at their office, 23 Pine street, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Capt. Belknap, United States Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, received a telegram from Secretary Boutwell, directing him to make a searching investigation into the cause of the explosion, and report the result of his investigations to him.

A terrible conviction is settling itself upon the populace that the halocaust is yet more awful than has even been suspected. Several bodies have been taken out of the water this morning, making a total of ninety-seven already recovered. It is now said by those best informed that the number of injured will exceed two hundred.

The Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company stated yesterday that it was, as yet, impossible to account for the accident. The Inspector of the Company rigidly crossexamined the engineer and fireman, and captain and pilot, and he cannot attach the slightest blame to any of these officers. This statement, however, may be taken for what it is worth, as regards the engineer. The allowance of steam pressure, according to Government certificate, was 25 pounds to the square inch. To prevent accident the Government compels the use of what is termed as a locked safety valve, which is only accessible to the Government Inspector. At a pressure of 27 pounds to the square inch danger is supposed to begin, and the valve automatically opens. The engineer admits that the steam had just began to escape through the valve at the time of the explosion, thus incidentally admitting the fact that he did not previously know the amount of pressure of steam, and that he had neglected his engine. Had the boiler been sound it would doubtless have resisted the pressure till the safety valve relieved it, but the boiler was a patched one, and that close to a weak soot, the manhole through which the engineers enter the boiler to clean it out. That the boiler was unsound at the break there can be little doubt, for it was on representations to that effect of several gentlemen at the barge office with reference to the piece that was blown on to the dock, that made Inspector Jamison seize the piece and carry it off to police headquarters.

Thos. F. Bowers, Brooklyn, boiler inspector, yesterday examined the boiler of the Westfield, and says: "The explosion, in my opinion, occurred from over pressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water, but, on the contrary, there is every evidence of there having been plenty of water in the boiler."

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The dragging for the bodies at the scene of the explosion was resumed to-day, but up to this time only three additional ones have been found. The excitement at the scene of the disaster is intense, and the crowd as great as yesterday.

Only two victims of the late boiler explosion remain at the Centre-street Hospital, Patrick Buckley and a girl of seven years. The latter was identified this forenoon as the child of Jewish parents named Liederhoff, 151 Thompson street. The parents are among the wounded at Bellevue. Her sisters, Anna and Lenore, were killed.

There are only slight hopes for the recovery of Patrick Buckley.

A GREAT FIRE.

The City of Point-a-Petri, Gaudaloupe, Almost Entirely Destroyed—Thirty Thousand People Homeless—Nova Scotia and the Treaty.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 1.—Governor Robinson, of Prince Edward's Island, has replied to the memorial of the opposition members who prayed for a special session to consider the Washington treaty. He says the special session is unnecessary, as the arrangements made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to have the treaty go into operation at once, is concurred in by this Government.

The royal mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, arrived last evening, bringing intelligence of a fire at Point-a-Petri, Gaudaloupe, on the 18th ult., and nearly the whole town destroyed. Thirty thousand persons are left without shelter, and the only buildings that escaped were the church, theatre, tribunal buildings, and the hospital. Many of the wharves were burned, and the sugar ready for shipping destroyed. The fire commenced in the middle of town, and, the wind being very high, the flames spread in all directions. The town was rebuilt entirely of wood after its destruction by an earthquake in 1843. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Coroner Keenan will, in performing his duty, adopt the following procedure, in order not to have unnecessary trouble and waste of time: Separate inquests will not be held in each case. As the bodies are identified a certificate or burial permit will be granted to the relatives or friends who identify the remains, and then in about a week's time the grand inquest will be held on all the victims. At this investigation Coroner Keenan will make the most searching inquiry into the cause of the explosion. Expert machinists will be examined regarding the condition of the boiler and probable cause of its explosion. The engineer of the Westfield will also be examined at length, and no effort will be spared to place the responsibility of the disaster where it really belongs.

THE SOUTH.

Trial of Kuklux at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The trial of Smalley, Redd, Bowden and Chapman, alleged Kuklux, began before U. S. Commissioner Garrett today. They are accused of Kukluxing a man near Saulsburry, Tenn., last June.

A LITTLE ROCK FARCE.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—There was some speaking, last night, in front of the Republican, gotten up as a Grant demonstration. The affair was more of a farce than otherwise.

CHICOT COUNTY MATTERS.

It is thought Ragland will withdraw all claims to the office of County Judge, and leave the Governor to act as he sees proper toward Mason.

THE ARKANSAS OFFICES.

One of the editors of the Republican left here to-day to meet Senator Clayton at Memphis and proceed to Long Branch. It is understood that the Senator is to control all Federal patronage in this State, and much uneasiness is manifested in certain quarters.

The Tyne Crew.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 1.—The Tyne crew have gone to their quarters at the Claremont House, and settled down to regular practice on the Kennebec. There is not much betting, but the odds are heavy on the Englishmen.

Arrivals at Grayson Springs, Ky., July 31.

W. B. Belknap and family, Miss Richardson, Wm. Thum, M. Thum, Jas. Anderson, Jr., Miss E. P. Anderson, Miss E. J. Anderson, J. B. English, Capt. Sherley, D. W. Caruth, J. G. Baxter and daughter, Capt. H. Combs and family, Louisville; E. R. Hord, Chicago; W. S. Wilson, Bardstown; P. McCann, New Orleans; Mrs. M. N. Rapier, Sylvester Rapier, Thos. L. Barret, New Haven; M. H. Cofer, G. F. Carter, Elizabethtown; R. J. Mitchell, Nashville; Miss Hillibrin, Mrs. Dr. S. R. Vanmeter, C. C. Vanmeter, Bowling Green; G. L. Monroe, Mississippi; G. R. Heafer and family, Jefferson county; Miss J. Grinstead and Miss N. A. Grinstead.

NEVADA'S WAY.

An Ostracized Desperado Threatens Vengeance on the Vigilance Committee and is Summarily Hung.

[From the Gold Hill News, July 14.]

About 11 o'clock last night George B. Kirk was taken by the Vigilance Committee to a point on the Geiger Grade, opposite the Sierra Nevada mill, and summarily hung. Directly after the hanging of Arthur Perkins, a month ago by the Vigilance Committee, Kirk, together with several other bad characters, was notified to leave. All did so, Kirk going to Eureka. He got tired of that part of the country, and took the chances of coming back after being absent a few weeks. He only stayed a day or two before he received another peremptory notice to leave, and went to Carson. He remained there till yesterday afternoon, when he came back to Virginia, although he was fully advised that it was at the risk of his life. But he expressed the intention of going to Ophir Canon in the vicinity of Salt Lake. He said he was going to leave on the stage this evening, taking a trunk and some things he had left at Virginia, and also said that he had just money enough left to take him out there. Last evening he boldly took a cruise about town, although friends advised him to keep quietly out of sight till he should leave the city. But, under the influence of liquor, he became reckless and defiant. He was at Scott's dance-house on C street for a short time and at other places, and finally went to the house of a woman known as "Dutch Mary," on North C street, opposite City Hall. He had been there but a short time, and was sitting in the front room drinking whisky with a woman, when suddenly a knock was heard at the door, which was locked. Mary asked: "Who's there?" "A friend," was the reply, and she opened the door. A stranger came in with Officer McCready, of the police. The officer stepped forward and said, "George, I want you; come along." Kirk arose, and, talking with the officer, had just stepped outside the door when several men sprang upon him from the darkness. They thrust the officer rudely aside, and in another instant had Kirk inside a carriage, which was standing in the street apparently for the purpose, and drove off in the direction of Cedar Hill. The stranger had also disappeared. McCready and the woman both came to town and lodged information in the proper quarter. McCready says he met the stranger, a gentlemanly-appearing man, on the street, who said he had been assaulted and abused by Kirk, who was in the house indicated, and wanted him arrested. The officer went to the house, with the resulted related. This stranger was evidently one of the Vigilants. The place selected for the execution was the old car track of the Sierra Nevada mine, leading from the large surface gravel-pit or workings just above the Geiger Grade, and directly opposite the mill. This car-track comes out on trestle work to the hight of about twenty feet or more above the steep hillside, and the particular point of suspension was about fifty or sixty feet from the road. Judging from the foot-tracks and other information there must have been nearly or quite two hundred on the committee; but so quietly, speedily, and systematically was the affair conducted that no intimation was given of their movements, and no one about town seemed to know anything about it till it was all over. Neither was there any unusual crowd or excitement noticed, as by a preconcerted plan the committee was divided up into several bodies, and passed straggling along B, C, D, and E streets all towards Cedar Hill, and joining together on the Geiger Grade. The rope was tied around the north side or stringer of the track, and judging by Kirk's neck being broken and quite deeply cut into by the rope, he must have stood upon the track, and jumped or was dropped off. Some little blood also oozed from his mouth. Death was, doubtless, immediate. Immediately upon receiving information of the capture of Kirk, Deputy Sheriff Stoner, with a posse, started out with lanterns. They went at once to the old Ophir works, where Arthur Perkins was hung, but were unsuccessful in finding either Kirk or the track of his captors. Subsequently Sheriff Atkinson and others got on his track, and shortly after 1 o'clock this morning found the body of Kirk suspended where we have described. His feet and knees were bound, and his hands tied behind him. A handkerchief bandaged his eyes, and upon the front of his shirt was a piece of white paper with the following inscription: "George B. Kirk—Committee, 601." Returning to town, the Sheriff notified Coroner Symons, who called upon undertaker Wilson, and going to the place of execution the body was brought in about half-past two o'clock this morning and placed at the undertaker's. But little excitement was noticeable, the people everywhere seeming more surprised than excited, and inclined to quietly discuss the merits of the case. In the pockets of the deceased were found a valuable gold watch, some letters and papers, and a small sum of money. George D. Kirk was born in Fayette county, Missouri, and was about 36 years old. He came to California at an early age, and has never been noted for good character. He is said to have killed his uncle before leaving home, and also a man in California. While serving out a term in the Nevada State prison for burglary, five years ago, he took an active part in the famous prison break, when Alexander Hunter, the warden, received a severe wound in the arm, from which he subsequently died. Kirk was charged with having fired the fatal shot, but he could not be proven guilty. Since his release from the State prison he lived at Virginia until the death of Perkins. He has not been engaged in any legitimate occupation, and his cabin has been the rendezvous of all the regular thieves, incendiaries, &c. In his case is doubtless the fact that since the hanging of Perkins and his own expatriation he has on various occasions publicly threatened to retaliate, and only a day or two since he stated in Carson that he would come to Virginia when he pleased and kill anybody who dared to interfere with him. He has threatened the committee many times, and loudly boasted that all he wanted was to come across some of them.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Father Audran, with two other priests, left for Madison yesterday.

Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi road are now making time regularly.

Ex-policeman Whitesides has taken a position as guard at the Southern prison.

A warrant for assault and battery was yesterday issued against David Hawkins.

The installation of officers of Rechab Lodge, I. O. G. T., takes place to-morrow night.

The funeral of the Rev. W. T. Sanders took place on Monday morning, and was largely attended.

Mr. Charles Rossler, of this city, who is at present in Europe seeking his health, writes back that he is unimproved.

Mr. John A. Graham, who is confined to his residence with a bilious attack, is now improving and considered out of danger.

With the last advent of hot and sultry weather came also more sickness. Deaths occur every day, and sickness is heard of in almost every household in the city.

A reunion of the temperance people of Jeffersonville, under the auspices of Washington Temple of Honor, will be held, in Temple of Honor Hall, next Friday night.

Yesterday the front wall of the new cement mill, now in course of construction, six miles out, owing to the inefficiency of the foundation, fell down, the whole wall, about 60 feet in length, tumbling to the ground.

The corner-stone for the Government buildings has been laid, and the excavation progressing finely. It is thought that some of the buildings will be sufficiently prepared for occupation next winter. This is a gigantic piece of work and will require two or three years for its completion.

Capt. George Green, aged 70, now of Seymour, Ind., formerly of this place, was in the city yesterday. He was once sheriff of this county, marshal of this city, a captain in the Fifth Indiana regiment during the Mexican war, and is an ex-mayor of Seymour. Capt. Green sustains a hearty old age, and is now much more robust than many of his juniors.

Colonel William Howard Gibson, of Charlestown, was in the city yesterday. Colonel Gibson is a member, and has been for fourteen years, of the Seventh regiment, New York, and, happening to be there during the late riot, was with his regiment during the fight, and gives quite an interesting account of the affair. The Colonel escaped without a scratch.

A desperate fight between John Beutel and Charles Lee occurred yesterday afternoon near the corner of Chestnut and Spring streets. The affair was over a law suit, before 'Squire Moore, between Mr. Thompson and Beutel. We presume the parties will be arraigned to-day before Judge Matthews and a thorough investigation of the fight had. Lee was badly used up.

A little son of Mr. George Smith, an employe in the establishment of John Birx, the ale man, on Monday, fell out of the second-story of his father's residence, on Locust street, and was at first thought to be seriously injured. Dr. Beckwith attended the child, and reported no bones broken, but a number of bruises in different parts of the body. Last evening it was doing as well under the circumstances as could be expected.

Meteorological Table for the Month of July, 1871.

Day of Month	Morning	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening	Mean	Barometer	Gauge	Course of wind	Remarks.
1	70	93	80	81	29.46	...	nw	Clear.
2	75	90	86	77	29.54	...	nnw	Do.
3	71	90	86	79	29.52	...	c'lm	Variable.
4	72	85	78	79	29.32	...	nw	Do.
5	58	91	81	80	29.51	.20	w	Do.
6	68	95	83	82	29.44	...	w	Do.
7	74	95	86	85	29.51	...	se	Do.
8	78	99	90	89	29.50	...	w	Do.
9	75	98	84	86	29.50	...	nw	Clear.
10	73	98	83	85	29.50	...	w	Cloudy.
11	74	93	77	81	29.36	.10	w	Do.
12	71	90	83	81	29.44	.58	ne	Do.
13	72	90	84	82	29.51	...	se	Variable.
14	72	97	85	85	29.50	...	n	Do.
15	65	91	71	76	29.51	...	ne	Clear.
16	60	91	85	79	29.49	.50	se	Variable.
17	68	85	77	77	29.35	...	n	Do.
18	64	70	71	68	29.40	.74	s	Cloudy.
19	70	78	70	73	29.23	...	w	Variable.
20	53	77	67	69	29.53	...	n	Do.
21	62	78	70	70	29.52	...	n	Clear.
22	52	77	69	69	29.63	...	nnw	Do.
23	50	81	70	67	29.68	...	nw	Variable.
24	54	84	73	70	29.64	...	se	Clear.
25	61	86	76	74	29.55	...	se	Variable.
26	66	73	71	70	29.53	.10	ne	Cloudy.
27	67	86	77	77	29.50	...	nw	Do.
28	68	88	81	79	29.54	...	nnw	Variable.
29	62	88	69	73	29.59	...	nnw	Do.
30	60	88	75	73	29.60	...	nnw	Clear.
31	59	75	80	78	29.54	...	nw	Do.
				77.2		2.22		

THE KUKLUX REPORT.

Congressman Van Trump Tells the Other Side of the Story.

A Radical Outrage upon the People of South Carolina.

Who's to Blame!

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Judge Van Trump, of the Kuklux Sub-Committe, authorizes the statement that the recently published report of the results of the committee's investigations in South Carolina is untrue in many particulars and a perversion of facts in others, evidently colored for the purpose of producing partisan and false impressions.

The testimony shows there are four counties—Laurens, Chester, York and Spartansburg—where acts of violence by Kuklux have been committed. The testimony given by negroes was of the lowest kind and utterly unworthy of belief. They were attracted by a fee of two dollars per diem, and in many cases were evidently drilled for the occasion. At Spartansburg numbers of them were congregated in the postoffice while waiting to be called as witnesses, and doubtless learned the lesson, which was afterwards rehearsed in substantially the same words by the various negroes who pretended to have been punished. But one negro was stripped; and one white man, at Columbia, who, while claiming to be a refugee on account of terror, was holding office there at the expense of the State. His fictitious wounds had been healed with plaster.

In the Radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from the jail in Chester and murdered by an armed band, but the facts connected with this transaction are all intentionally suppressed for effect. They were as follows: A company of some twenty-five armed negroes appeared in that neighborhood and presently announced their intention to shoot the first white man they should meet. Soon afterward a drayman named Stevens, with one arm, who was universally regarded. as a worthy and amiable man, was driving along the road with a barrel of whisky in his cart. He was stopped by this band of ruffians and the whisky demanded. He told them it was not his property, but gave them a flask of his own, and started again. After going a short distance, the negroes fired at his cart, and struck it in several places. A man who had joined him on the road fled for his life, and he himself, seeing armed negroes in pursuit, abandoned the cart and sought refuge in a neighboring cabin. He was followed by the wretches, and against the efforts of a negro woman whose humble shelter he had sought and his own he was taken out. After drawing lots five of the gang took him into the woods and riddled his body with balls. The perpetrators of this outrage were arrested and put in Chester jail, but before being secured they killed Deputy Sheriff Smith, who served the process. Suddenly a negro came from Columbia with what purported to be a writ of habeas corpus, from the Radical Judge Thomas, at Columbia, but was attested in no proper form. The Sheriff called into council the leading lawyers, in order to determine the course to pursue in regard to this informal and irregular requisition, which bore no evidence of genuineness, and came in an envelope of a daily express company. Meantime, the news spread and a vigilance committee, roused into indignation, and knowing how Governor Scott had pardoned the worst criminals by hundreds, and believing it to be a trick to carry off the murderers, determined to administer stern justice themselves by making an example to check outlawry. They took the prisoners out of jail by force and executed them summarily. One of the number was released by the declaration of a white man that he was believed to be innocent of the atrocious crime of which the others were guilty. While this act of vengeance is deprecated, the extraordinary provocation and alarm created by armed blacks, as well as their violence, must be considered in connection with it.

Other statements might be exposed with equal effect, but this illustration is sufficient for the present purpose. One of the principal witnesses, named Owen, on cross-examination, admitted himself a thief.

Congressman Wallace, who was elected first by the House of Representatives, and then by stuffed ballots in a district with 5,000 Democratic majority, followed the committee everywhere, and was one of the active managers in getting up the testimony. The affair in which he figured at Spartansburg, which was telegraphed all over the country as a gross outrage, exhibits the purpose to magnify and exaggerate the most insignificant incidents for political effect. He was seated next to Mr. Stevenson, of the committee, at a hotel table, when a man named Berry, who formerly had a personal feud with Wallace entered in a state of intoxication. Discovering his old enemy, he raised a pitcher of milk and threw it at him, whereupon Wallace drew a revolver, and would have fired but for the intervention of those present. This was the extent of that outrage, and Berry, when sobered, sought to make every atonement, as the citizens did who were injured by his reckless conduct.

There is no political feeling of any kind in the unfortunate disturbances which have occurred in these few counties of South Carolina. They result from maladministration corruption, robbery, carpet-bagism, and especially among poor laboring white men from a wicked purpose on the part of the authorities and the Legislature to assert black supremacy, and degrade them with negro rule. That is with them, perhaps, the real and most serious difficulty. It is a question of race which, as South Carolina is now administered and sustained by Federal power, threatens the gravest consequences. The white mechanic and laborer, when he finds the worst crime protected and pardoned, the law an engine of persecution and political power, abused in order to oppress him, with negro domination, and to outrage his wife and children, will resist, be the sacrifice what it may. He may be uneducated and plain, but he is still an American, and proud of his race.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

TUESDAY, August 1.—B. Puff, James Ohoron, James Baily, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $10 each. George Noir, same; fined $25 and sent to hospital. Ed. Lewis, same; dismissed at fees and costs.

Charles McClear, disorderly conduct; fined $5 00.

George Abrams, running and using a wagon in the city without license; fined $5 00.

Marks Unger, ordinance warrant; fined $5 00.

Alonzo Spencer, stealing two horses from Robert Hardin; held in $1,000 bond to answer.

Frederika Gumpert, receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen; continued until Friday.

Lawrence Smith, stealing clothes from Henry Drago; held in $800 bond to appear.

Alfred Lambert, stealing one dollar from Jo. Schmitz; continued until to-morrow.

Fred Hester, assault and battery; discharged.

Michael Linkskey, cutting Pat Mulker with intent to kill; continued until the 8th instant, and held in $1,000 bond to appear.

John Masterson, stealing shirt from Bishop McCloskey; fined $25, and committed to workhouse for forty-five days.

United States District Court.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.—In re Lewis M. Hoffman, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

In re John Rush, Ed. Hilpp assignee herein, filed report of sale of tracts of land heretofore ordered to be sold, and also delivered notes, the proceeds of said sale, to the clerk of this court.

In re Abraham Bosquit, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed.

In re N. J. Duncan, petition of creditors herein against said N. J. Duncan dismissed.

☞ The utilization of waste thread, in the manufacture of textile fabrics, is now accomplished successfully by a very simple method, namely, that of returning the waste threads to the condensing carding engines by means of mechanism, the greater part of which is attached to one of the scribblers, in preference to the last. Over the end of the carding engine rollers are fixed, over which rollers the waste threads from one side of the engine is conducted to the other side, and the threads from the two sides of the engine thus brought side by side. The waste threads are taken up by, or coiled upon, a roller or spool driven by any convenient gearing from the carding engine or otherwise. This roller or spool when filled with the waste threads is conveyed to the scribbler, and made to bear on a second roller or drum; this latter has a slow, uniform rotary motion communicated to it, whereby the waste threads are uniformly delivered into the sliver as it comes off the scribbler. The silver passes to the condensing carding engine in the usual way, the whole operation being as ingeulous as it is useful.

☞ The grand jury of Sonoma, Cal., recommended in their report that, "for the safety and comfort of bald-headed men, the loose plastering be removed from the ceiling, or that the sheriff be instructed to furnish parties having business in the court with pillows or suitable shields to cover heads with."

☞ A woman in Oxford county, Maine, 82 years old, who worked for 25 cents a day and saved the money, has just given $300, her wages for four years, toward building a Universalist church.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Speech of Hon. B. J. Webb, at Portland Avenue and the Cross Roads, Last Night.

Hon. B. J. Webb, candidate for the State Senate, last night addressed a large audience at the intersection of Portland avenue and the Cross Roads. He was listened to with marked attention and was frequently applauded in the course of his remarks. The following is Mr. Webb's speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Some indiscreet friend, or, more possibly, an enemy in disguise, has announced through the papers that I shall speak to you to-night. It is, or ought to be, well known to you, my friends, that if there is one thing on earth of which I am absolutely incapable, it is stump-speaking. I was never cut out for the business. I have neither taste for it nor talent for it. In very truth, I have not come across over a dozen individuals in my life who were possessed, according to my notions, of that peculiar talent which enabled them to interest a standing audience anywhere or on any occasion. Besides, in our day, political topics are better discussed through the press than they can possibly be from the stump. We are living in an age when everybody reads the newspapers, or may read them if they will, and hence the necessity no longer exists, as formerly, to the end of the enlightenment of the people, that these should be brought together for the purpose of being harangued into correct notions of governmental polity.

But there are men who can read, but won't read, and you will say that if these are to be reached at all it must be from the stump. Herein alone lies the necessity for meetings such as this; and it is in this circumstance precisely that is found the reason why would-be legislators, and office-seekers in general, take such pains to cultivate in themselves the art of declamation. They would tune their tongues to that degree of persuasiveness that would enable them, as an Irishman would say, "to coax the very birds off the bushes." Hence the idea generally obtains in the public mind that it is only he who is always primed for a speech that is fit to be a legislator. If this notion be a correct one then I have reason to fear that I am about the unfittest man to represent you in the State Senate that you could have possibly picked up in the district. I am not at all a success as a stump speaker. That I speak the truth in this matter my blundering tongue will be to you sufficient evidence.

The question arises, then, am I possessed of any qualifications which may justify you in having selected me to represent you in the Senate? You must have thought I had such qualifications else I should not be standing here as your chosen candidate for the place. I must have myself thought I had, else I should have compromised my own integrity in having sought the nomination which you have accorded me. What are these qualifications? First in the list, love of country, and an earnest desire that the time-honored institutions left us by our fathers shall be preserved in their integrity. Secondly, I am a Democrat—not one of the hide-bound sort that can see nothing needing correction in his own party, nor anything not censurable in the opposition; but a Democrat of the good old school of politics; the school that looked to the general good of the whole people as the great object for which every patriot was bound to labor. Thirdly, I profess a desire to serve my State, and especially the community of which I have been a member for forty years. Whatever is for the interest of either, for the honor and dignity of either, in the general legislation of the State, that will I never cease to labor for, to the extent of my ability, so long as I shall hold your commission.

It may be said that the desire to serve may exist without the power of serving; that one's good intentions are likely to prove altogether useless, unless he can also bring into action the intelligence and influence necessary to their development in a practical way. Nothing can be truer; and the risk you will have to run, my friends, in sending me to the Senate, begins and ends just here. You believe that I have the will to serve you, and I know that such is the case. You believe, too, that I have the ability to serve you, while I can only hope that you are not mistaken.

Among the measures that are likely to come up for legislative action next winter, is one which I had hoped the last General Assembly had set at rest forever. I allude to the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad charter. Democrats are divided on the policy of granting the franchise asked for by our neighbors up the river. I have never doubted that the honor and dignity of our mother Commonwealth required at the hands of her representatives prompt refusal of the boon solicited. According to the Democratic doctrine, no State should be required to give up the least part of her sovereignty. Whatever is contained within her borders should be and remain under her distinct and absolute control. Viewed in this light, what are we to think of the wisdom of those who are found willing to farm out an integral portion of the territory of Kentucky to a power not amenable, in the degree that our own citizens are, to the laws governing the remainder of the State? Again, when Cincinnati gets off her stilts to ask a favor of Kentucky, she should come to us with clean hands. Has she done this, or does she propose to do it? By no manner of means. On the contrary, and in order to promote the selfish designs of her merchants and property-holders, she comes to us, bearing on her front as a passport to our favor a monster fraud on the organic law of the Commonwealth in which she sits a queen. In effect she says to us: "Kentuckians, we desire in fee simple a part of your territory. We have no cash to pay for it; but we are ready to settle the bill in corporation bonds. The constitution of the State of Ohio, to be sure, does not recognize our right to tax our people to pay either the interest or principal of these bonds; but we have secured, through our forsworn Legislature, and through our equally forsworn civil tribunals, the right to issue these bonds and to levy a tax for their ultimate liquidation. We are an honorable people, and you have nothing to fear!"

I have no faith in Cincinnati bonds—none in the men who, for any advantage whatever, stand ready to set aside the law by which they are professedly governed. In the case of Cincinnati, I am not at all certain, should our Legislature listen to the promptings of the friends of her giant enterprise, that her proposed issue of bonds would not eventually prove disastrous to the people living along the line of railway she proposes to build. It might happen, after a while, that Cincinnati would like to exchange her own bonds for those of the counties along the route. The bonds of the latter, if issued, would certainly have to be paid. Those of the former, in the opinion of many, would prove in the end of less value than so much blank paper.

I have a word to say to you, fellow-citizens, on the subject of the ticket which you are asked to support. There is not a man on that ticket who is not personally known to me. I may claim for the most of them that they are my personal friends. Governor Leslie is not a brilliant man; but he is what is much better, a man of sense, of honor and of conscience. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it needs but that one should know the man, as I think I do know him, to foretell that those who are to come after us will have no more pure record to contemplate, among those left to the people by the Chief Magistrates of the Commonwealth, than that of Preston H. Leslie. Soundly discreet, and of excellent judgment, he will do honor to the Gubernatorial chair. Your candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a man to be respected for his great mental powers, and to be loved for his social qualities. You have all seen men to whom you felt drawn as by a magnetic impulse. Such an one is John G. Carlisle. You have but to look at him to see that he is a man; in heart and intellect a man. Intellectual, learned in the law, prompt in the performance of duty, careful of the public interests, courteous in debate, and possessed of the most endearing social qualities, I look upon John G. Carlisle as the rising statesman of our proud old Commonwealth; one who is destined to make his mark upon the age in which he lives.

The other candidates for State offices are all men of character and worth. You will find none more competent to fill the positions to which they are aspiring, none more deserving of your earnest support.

The Radical party in Kentucky, as is very evident, is putting forth all its strength in the present contest, with the hope of diminishing, at least, the Democratic majorities. Political principles, if they are worth anything, are worth the labor necessary to preserve them. Supineness is always a crime when duty calls for action. Then, I beseech you, friends, let none among you refrain from voting on next Monday. If there be anything in the public record of any one whose name is found on our ticket that dissatisfies you, endeavor to forget that such is the case. That ticket represents for you your party. Since that party is worthy of your love, let nothing prevent you from laboring for its elevation over the politics of the land.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Monongahela 28 inches and rising slowly. Weather cool and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—River risen 8 inches since last night; now falling; 5 feet 6 inches in channel. The Anna came in at midnight last night with twenty-five timbers broken, having struck a niggerhead at Guyon. No freight damaged. She will be off the stocks the last of this week. Weather cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, August 1.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 96. The river has fallen two inches. Port list—Up: Fayette, 8 A. M. Down: Fanny Brandeis and Mary Ament, 4; Falls Pilot, 5; Rapidan No. 2, 5; Arkansas Belle, 6; Rose Hite, 7. All with fair trips.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1.—River falling, with 20 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and very warm.

CAIRO, August 1.—Port list—City of Cairo Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Bon Accord, St. Louis to Cairo, 8; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 10; J. N. Kellogg, Cairo to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis; W. J. Wicks, Cairo to New Orleans, 5; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 6. River fell 2 inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 98.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Arrived—Huntsville, from Peoria; Emily Labarge, from Sioux City; S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, from Keokuk; Grand Tower, from Memphis; Mountaineer, from Kansas City; Moonstone, from Illinois river. Departed—Lake Superior, for St. Paul; Mary McDonald, for Kansas City; John Kyle, Dexter and barges, and Mohawk and barges, for Cairo; Moonstone, for Illinois river. River still falling. Weather clear, dry, and hot.

VICKSBURG, August 1.—Down—Belfast, at 7 A. M.; Beardstown, at 5 P. M.; Wm. S. Pike, at 6 P. M. Up—Henry C. Yaeger, at 8 A. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—Clear and very warm. River falling. Arrived—Sioux City, below. Departed—Little Rock, below.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis.

Wood-working Machinery.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The manufacture of wood-working machinery for sale was commenced in Louisville by Mr. E. V. Bunn, as early as 1847, and was continued till within a few years of his death, say till 1853, when Mr. J. O. Campbell bought Mr. Bunn's patterns, and continued to make with improvements the same style and kinds of planing machines. Messrs. Lawson & Frank built several machines for the different planing mills and furniture factories, then in their infancy, as early as 1845. But to return to the present day, we find not less than three manufactories of such machinery in actual operation, and ready to fill orders with a good reliable article in the wood-working line. These are Mr. J. Barbaroux, Messrs. J. O. Campbell & Co., and Paterson, Rice & Co. This has been written with a view to show the mistake of your paragraphist of the 1st of August in stating that the nearest factory of such work is in Cincinnati, and for which we ask room in your columns.

FAIR PLAY.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JEROME PANCOST,

77 Fourth Street.

PERSONS desiring speedy and radical cures of catarrh, throat diseases and all other affections of the air passages of the lungs, should make immediate application, as more can be accomplished now towards permanent relief in a few weeks' treatment than could be realized in the same number of months during the fall, winter, and spring seasons.

☞ No fees required in advance of treatment. Call or address JEROME PANCOST, M. D. 77 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.

I have for sale seventeen head of fine young mules, three years old past, in good condition. They can be seen at my livery and sale stable, on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. Mules bought and sold on commission.

au1 d6tsp C. W. FIELD.

ENGLAND'S SHAME.

Shocking Stories from the Children in the Brick-Fields.

Cruel Practices.

[World London Letter.]

Seven years ago a royal commission reported to Parliament that a most horrible, cruel, disgraceful, and immoral practice existed in the prosecution of a certain branch of industry in England, and that the victims of this practice were young boys and girls varying in age from three and a half to seventeen years. A law, which could have been passed in a single day, would have put an end to this practice; but Parliament, acting on Mr. John Bright's principle, that it was wrong to interfere with any trade by legislation, shelved the report, and for seven years more this horrible, cruel, disgraceful, and immoral practice has been allowed to go on and to increase. Last night, however, another attempt was made to induce Parliament to do something in the way of rescuing these miserable slaves from the tyranny which oppressed them. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the House of Lords, "rose to move that a humble address should be presented to her Majesty praying her to take into consideration the state of

THE CHILDREN IN THE BRICK-FIELDS,

with a view to their being brought under the protection of the Factories act." His lordship said that these children were very numerous, and stood most urgently in need of legislative protection. They were subjected to almost incredible cruelty and wrong. There were about 3,000 brick-yards in England, and nearly 30,000 children and young persons, varying in age from 3 1-2 to 17 years, a great portion of whom were girls, were employed in them, and made to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. What! Babies, 3 1-2 years old, made to work sixteen hours a day? Yes. But this was not the worst of it. Here was the evidence of a Mr. Smith, who, when a child, had himself worked in a brick-field:

When I was seven years old I began my bondage of toil and horror. At nine years of age my employment consisted in continually carrying about forty pounds of clay on my head, and then not only I had to carry bricks on my head, almost without cessation, for thirteen hours a day. Sometimes I had to work all night at the kiln. Mr. Smith went on to describe the yard in which several children nine or ten years of age, of both sexes, and in a half naked condition, were employed to carry damp clay on their heads for thirteen hours daily, during which it was estimated that they traversed a distance of twenty miles. He had produced a lump of clay weighing forty-three pounds, which had been taken off the head of a child 9 years old a few days previously, who had daily to walk twelve and a half miles, and during half of that distance to carry the weight of the lump of clay produced. As to the physical affect produced by such excessive labors Mr. Smith said: "I had a child weighed very recently, and I found that though about 8 years of age, it only weighed fifty-two and a half pounds. It was employed in carrying forty-three pounds of clay on its head, and the average distance it walked daily was fifteen miles, and it worked seventy-three hours per week."

The moral consequences were such as might be expected. "Ignorance and immorality prevailed to a fearful extent among the men, women and children thus employed," said Mr. Smith, "and how can it be otherwise? All goodness and purity was stamped out of them; and were I to relate what could be related of the moral consequences the whole country would become horror-struck." A master brickmaker, whose evidence was on record, said much the same thing. He stated that "the work in ordinary times is exceedingly cruel, but when overwork is resorted to it becomes still worse, because the boys and girls, and men and women, were then less under the watchful eye of the master, and sinful pleasures, loose songs, and excesses too terrible to relate were the consequences."

But Lord Shaftesbury had not been conten to take the testimony of others. He went t the brick-fields himself, and he thus related

THE FEARFUL THINGS

he saw there:

As I approached I saw in the distance what appeared to me to be eight or ten short pillars of clay, such as I supposed had been erected to indicate the depth to which the clay had been excavated. I walked up to them, and to my astonishment I found that they were human beings, but so like the ground on which they stood—their features were so indistinguished, their dress so absolutely covered with clay, their flesh so like their dress—that I assure your lordships that till I approached them and saw them move I firmly believed that they were lumps of the soil. When I came close they appeared to be scared at the sight of any one not resembling themselves and ran away screaming, as if something satanic had approached. I saw a number of little children, three-parts naked, tottering under their burden of wet clay which was dripping all down their shoulders and faces, while some little girls were struggling along holding in their shifts a mass of wet clay. Moreover, the unhappy children were exposed to the most sudden transitions of cold and heat, and, after carrying their burdens of wet clay in the open air had to endure the heat of the kiln, which was so fierce that I was not able to remain more than one or two minutes. Could anything more degrading, more hurtful to body and mind be conceived? Could it be denied that they had brought down these men, women, and children to a point of suffering and humiliation that made them lower in the scale than the beasts of the field? No man could visit such scenes who had in him the sentiments of a man or the feelings of a Christian without saying that it was a disgrace to the country that they should be allowed to continue for a moment longer; and he hoped, after the appeal he now made, that not a day would be allowed to pass before her Majesty was addressed and asked to interpose her authority, and to declare that such abominations should end. Let it not be said that the sufferings of these hapless children were occasioned by the poverty and necessities of their parents. It was but too certainly true—I have myself seen in only too many cases—that the avarice and cupidity of the parents had stifled in them all the feelings of natural affection, and these little children were sent to slave in these brick-fields in order that they might minister by their earnings to the luxury and rapacity of their parents. The evidence of the master bricklayer showed that "persons in the receipt of £3, £4 or £5 wages a week send their children to work in the clay-fields for a few shillings, while the parents themselves are rioting in pot-houses in every form of beastly luxury."

The Bishop of London—in whose diocese are many of these brick-fields—the Earl of Morley, and Viscount Middleton, followed the Earl of Shaftesbury, and each disclosed some new horror. It appears that the brick-fields are divided into sections, each worked by a separate "gang," the man at the head of it paying it. "A gang" consists of two strong men, one woman, and three children. Each gang is only strong enough to carry out the work assigned to it, and if any one of its members is absent the whole gang has to stop work. The committee appointed to inquire into the state of the agricultural laborers had disclosed the existence of an appalling amount of vice—but great as that was, it fell short of what might be seen and heard every day in the brick-fields. There was among the wretches condemned to this toil "an utter absence of modesty, vice beginning at an age when vice ought to be utterly unknown, stunted frames arising from over-work and various indulgence, songs and stories of an improper character, young women universally becoming mothers before they were wives, and bringing up their children to the same wretched fate to which they themselves had been brought up long before they could be considered responsible beings."

Lord Shaftesbury's motion was agreed to, and her Majesty—that is to say, the government—is consequently requested "to take into consideration" the state of these wretches. Good heaven! "To take into consideration"—that is all. Perhaps, in seven years more, "her Majesty" may find time to recommend legislation in behalf of this thirty thousand of her children. But more important things just now claim the attention of the Legislature. The ides of July are at hand; grouse shooting commences on the 12th of August, and the session must end on the 8th. The Parliament has no time to bother its head about the misery of thirty thousand children; it is far more important to spend night after night in debating the bill to give the ballot to the fathers of those children, or urging a bill appropriating six thousand pounds a year for young Prince Arthur.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Aug. 1.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: sales on the upper road of 700 bbls spot oil, A. T. Co., at $4 35; sales of 50 bbls spot oil, A. T. Co., at $4 37½; sales of 1,000 bbls spot oil, A. T. Co., at $4 40; sales of 1,000 bbls, Titusville pipe, at $4 42½; sales of 300 bbls, Church run, at $4 45. At Petroleum Center, sales of 420 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 70; sales of 380 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 70; sales of 1,500 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 70; sales of 1,500 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 75. At Rouseville, sales of 420 bbls, regardless, at $4 60; sales of 250 bbls, regardless, at $4 60; sales of 325 bbls, regardless, at $4 65; sales of 335 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 70; sales of 335 bbls, regardless, at $4 70; sales 250 bbls, regardless, at $4 70; 235 bbls, regardless, at $4 70; sales 450 bbls, regardless, at $4 70; sales 250 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 75; sales 1,865 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 75; sales 500 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 75. At Oil City, sales of 865 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 90; sales 500 bbls, 46 gravity, at $4 90; sales 1,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 95; sales 1,000 seller's option 30 days, at $4 95. The market opened quiet, but about noon became slightly excited, without showing any other change in prices than perhaps a little firmer feeling and an increased willingness to purchase. This feeling was met half-way by the holders of small lots of oil and a good many were picked up, some, indeed, at even lower prices that yesterday. Quiet reigned supreme again ere nightfall and the market closed quiet at yesterday's prices. On the upper road there were bidders at $4 30 for A. T. Co. all day, with $4 40 asked. Titusville pipe ruled about 5c higher, and Church run as much more. On the lower road prices ranged from $4 60 to $4 75, and at Oil city from $4 90 to $4 95, with $5 asked.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Petroleum, crude, the market is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 4,000 bbls, seller all the year, on lower creek, at $4 30; on the spot or seller August 12⅞c; seller all the year 11⅞c; buyer all the year 12⅞c. Refined, the market is steady with a moderate demand; on the spot 24⅞c; seller August 25⅞c; seller September 25⅞c.

Cotton Statement.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 1.—Cotton, prices are irregular; middling 18⅞@18⅞c; net receipts 91 bales; sales 25 bales; stock 4,999 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18⅞@19c; net receipts 291 bales; stock 3,255 bales; exports 222 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 1.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18⅞c; net receipts 43 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 6,579 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 1.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are lower; good ordinary 16⅞c; net receipts 15 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 11,773 bales.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—R. T. WEBB.
Rep. 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep. 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep. 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep. 4th Dis. 8th ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep. 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep. 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep. 7th District—B. E. CASSILLY.
Rep. 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep. Jefferson County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The veterans of 1812 will have their next reunion at Lexington on the 5th day of October, the anniversary of Harrison's victory on the Thames.

Dr. S. H. Doughty has announced himself as a candidate for the State Senate in Kenton county in opposition to Mr. James B. Casey, the regular Democratic nominee.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Tuesday says: "It was estimated that not less than three thousand people were in the city from the country to attend the circus—many of them remaining to attend at night."

The Nashville Banner says: "Colonel R. S. Bevier, of Russellville, Kentucky, has been elected vice-president of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad. A better selection for the position could not have been made."

The cost to the city of Lexington of keeping the work-house will amount, at the end of the present year, August 18, 1871, to $10,372, instead of $25,412 of last year. It will be a saving of $15,040 under the present management.

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Upon a careful estimate it is shown that there are nineteen base ball clubs in this city, each club containing about twenty members. We suggest that each member of each club subscribe twenty-five cents to some charitable object. This would raise a purse amounting to $95, and the various clubs might say to what object the purse should be donated."

Under the head of "Elopement Extraordinary," the Kentucky Sentinel of the 27th says: "On Wednesday of last week, Miss Sallie McKee, of this county, eloped with her young nephew, Thomas McKee, and was married to him at Aberdeen, Ohio, by 'Squire Massie Beasley, on the succeeding day, Thursday, the 20th instant. The woman is a sister of the Hon. Sam. McKee, now of Louisville, and her husband is the son of her brother William."

The Lexington Press of Tuesday says: "Saturday, Sunday and Monday were celebrated by the boys in true rough style. Shooting, cutting and fighting generally seemed to be the popular amusements. On Saturday night a beer saloon, on Short street, was, to use the favorite rough expression, 'cleaned out.' On yesterday the Press office was the object of attack. Three young and boozey gentlemen undertook to 'clean out' the whole concern. Mr. Sam Wilson, one of the foremen of the establishment, seems, however, to have incurred the peculiar displeasure of one of the parties, and at him three shots were fired, none, fortunately, striking him. The belligerent gentleman was promptly arrested by Officer Shannon, and lodged in the watch-house."

The Paducah Kentuckian has the following: "On the 24th day of last June, Charles Shaefer, then living in Graves county, had a difficulty with one Tom Marshall, alias Jerry Hardin, at Fancy Farm, in which Marshall stabbed and killed Shaefer. Marshall made his escape, but yesterday morning he was arrested by Marshal Wilcox at our market house, and was at once handed over to the sheriff of Graves county, who came down on the evening train." The Kentuckian also says: "A man by the name of Moore was accidentally shot on a flatboat which came down the river last Thursday night. The ball struck him just above the hip, and ranged across the front of his body. He says he shot himself accidentally. He is in a very precarious condition, but is being cared for here. His father is with him."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Seventy-five kegs of lager per week satisfies Dalton, Georgia.

There are about one hundred Chinamen in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala., without the necessaries of life.

Chesterfield county, Va., is the first in the field in that State with her ticket for the November election.

The colored people of Albany, Georgia, have nominated a municipal ticket, composed entirely of white Democrats.

A physician of Atlanta, Ga., says that unless that city is drained it will undoubtedly be attacked by epidemics during the summer.

Augusta (Ga.) city property foots up in value $4,151,960. The aggregate value of all property in Richmond county amounts to $15,851,470.

Hugh McQueen, one of the Winston county (Miss.) Kuklux prisoners, lately carried to Jackson for trial, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The Warren (Va.) Sentinel learns that snow fell to the depth of three inches on the night of the 19th ult., at Beams' Gap, Rappahannock county, Va.

It is stated that the publication of the letter of Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in answer to the circular of the Kuklux Committee, cost the State of Georgia over $8,000. That's the way the money goes.

During an affray at Jacksonville, Telfair county, Ga., between three men named Campbell and three men named Wilcox, two of the former were fatally injured by being struck upon the head with a bar of iron.

The Richmond Whig learns that the repairs of the James river and Kanawha canal, above Lynchburg, are nearly completed, and that navigation along the entire line will be resumed about the 1st of September.

The coal pits at Carbon Hill, in Tuckahoe township, Henrico county, Va., which have been idle for a number of years past, have been leased by a company from New York, and work will be resumed about the 10th of August next.

The Memphis Appeal learns from Judge Underwood, of Helena, Arkansas, that work on the Iron Mountain and Helena railroad is being prosecuted with vim, and that it is expected to finish the bridge over the L'Anguille river within the next six weeks.

By a correspondent from Pushmataha, Ala., we are advised that the prospect for the cotton crop in that and adjoining counties is very bad, that not over one-half a crop can possibly be made, and that the prospects throughout the entire State are no better.

The Fagan murder trial at Jacksonville, Fla., after twenty-one days of testimony and argument, has been brought to a close, the prisoners, W. C. Scott and James H. Scott, being found guilty. The former was sentenced to be hung, and the latter sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Last Sunday at Memphis was unusually quiet—only one attempt at suicide, one burglary, two robberies, one cutting scrape, one attempt at rape, and a general "mashing up" of a woman by beating her with bricks and sticks, knocking out four or five of her teeth, etc., etc. Only this and nothing more.

The fine oil painting of General Lee, which was purchased under a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia at their last session, has been removed from the wall of the Senate Chamber and placed in the State Library. This was done by order of the Governor and under the superintendency of Mr. Elder.

The Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch says: "It is doubtful whether crops ever were in a worse condition on the Macon and Brunswick railroad between here and Macon than they are this year. On Monday last we took particular notice of both cotton and corn, and, without the least exaggeration, they are the poorest we ever saw."

Nashville believes in sulphur water. The Banner has the following: "We learn that the Sulphur Springs will, during the present season, realize near $5,000 from the patronage and the sale of 'fresh sulphur water, ice-cold all around.' As a suggestion, would it not be well for the city to buy these springs and fit them up for a place of public resort."

A young man named Wm. G. Carrington, aged eighteen years, living at Morristown, East Tennessee, lost his life by standing on the platform of a train, holding to the railing and talking to a young lady at a window in one of the cars last week, going out on a picnic excursion. In crossing a bridge, which he did not notice, he was struck by the timbers, from the effects of which he died.

The Nashville Banner of Tuesday says: "About the hour at which service had commenced in the various churches of Clarksville, last Sunday, a fire broke out in the stable of Jno. F. Couts, which was soon destroyed. Loss from $500 to $700. No insurance. When the alarm was given the congregations became demoralized, and rushed out of the churches, and the scene for a time was one of great excitement."

At Wytheville, Va., July, 1871, in the case of Davis, trustee, etc., vs. Harman, Tate and others, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia reversed a decision of the Circuit Court of Smythe county, and decided that Davis, the trustee and commissioner of the court, ought not to be held responsible because the Confederate money which the court, by its decree, left in his hands has perished before it could be distributed by the court.

The Nashville Union and American feels badly, it drinks river water, and has this to say about it: "We understand that it has been customary of late to deposit dead carcasses in the neighborhood of the old fair ground site, just beyond the southern city limits, and that offensive orders are peculiar to that vicinity, so much so as to give just cause for complaint. During late rains, a great portion of the refuse matter at that point was washed into Brown's creek, and from thence it found its way to the river just above the reservoir, and no doubt much of the water pumped into the basin was more or less mixed with this impure matter. Such a nuisance, to say the least of it, should not be allowed."

The Chillicothe (Mo.) Constitution says: "Mr. James Brown, eldest son of our old friend, Mr. John Brown, of Linn county, disappeared in 1863, from Jackson, Miss., and his relatives have long mourned him as dead. James was a soldier of the 35th Missouri infantry, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates in one of the battles preliminary to the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, and was sent to Jackson, Miss., and imprisoned. Here he was recognized by an old Linn county friend, Capt. Wm. Sandusky, of the Confederate army, who effected his release from prison. He left Jackson, and the traces of his subsequent whereabouts could be discovered by his relatives, although diligent efforts have been made to solve the mystery. Recently information, believed to be reliable, has reached Mr. Brown to the effect that his long-lost son is one of the United States prisoners confined at the island of the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, though by what means or how he came to be sent there has not transpired. Col. J. F. Asper, of this city, we learn, has taken the matter in hand, and will investigate it to a satisfactory solution."

THE EPISCOPAL EXCITEMENT.

Full Text of the Correspondence Between the Bishop and Wardens.

Oil on the Troubled Waters.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The correspondence between Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse and the wardens of Christ Church relative to the Episcopal visitation of the bishop to that church, in regard to which so much has been said and but little known, is given below. It fully explains itself.

THE BISHOP TO THE WARDENS.

To E. B. Phillips and Albert Crane, Esqs., Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby give you notice of my intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of the parish of Christ Church, Chicago, on Sunday, August 13, being the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at the usual hour of morning service, for the purpose of examining the state of my church, administering the apostolic rite of confirmation, ministering the word, and administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to my charge. Tit. 1, Can. 13, sec. 11, Digest.

And inasmuch as the parish of Christ Church is now without a rector, it becomes the duty of the church wardens to give public notice of this my intention to visit the church to the parishioners individually as opportunity may occur, and also to the congregation on the first occasion of public worship after the receipt of this notice. Tit. 1, Can. 13, sec. 4.

I am informed that there are a number ready for confirmation who have been admitted to the holy communion on the condition of the rubric, that they "are ready and desirous to be confirmed."

I beg you, also, with the assistance of some members of the church in good standing, to have all who may desire confirmation properly prepared for the same, in which I, as your Bishop, will cheerfully assist you by the indication of a suitable minister of this church. You will also please deliver to me a list of all candidates for confirmation, on the morning of the day of visitation, and see that due provision is made for the celebration of the holy communion.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of Illinois.

REPLY OF THE WARDENS.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1871.

To the Right Reverend Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois:

RIGHT REVEREND SIR—Your note of the 8th inst. was delivered late upon Saturday night, and you will pardon the suggestion that this is not the first time that we have had occasion to regret that communications intended to be official have been transmitted to ourselves and our rector at such hours as, if acted on at once, would have precluded that deliberation to which such communications are entitled.

You notify us as wardens of the parish of Christ Church of your intention to hold an "Episcopal visitation" of that parish on August 13th, and ask us to give notice of this your intention. Under the canons, the citation of which is unnecessary, no such notice to us as yours purports to be, nor any such notice as that we are requested to give, would be required or justified unless this parish is "now without a rector," which is asserted in your letter to be the case, but in which we assure you, with great respect, you are mistaken.

The parish of Christ Church, Chicago, long since had settled over it as its rector the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, and the relation between the parish and that clergyman has not been dissolved. He is still in the exercise of his ministrations; his good work is still going on, and the contract between the parish and the rector remains in full force.

Of knowledge of these facts on your part your note gives satisfactory proof, as you remark that you are "informed" that a number are ready for confirmation, and have been admitted to the holy communion according to the Rubric, information which, truthful in itself, must have been accompanied by that of the further fact that those so ready for the one rite, and admitted to the other, were made ready and admitted by the rector of Christ Church.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to add, that as the Rev. Mr. Cheney is the rector of this parish, so he is "a minister of the church in good standing." His standing in the estimation of his Master, so far as we may be permitted in all humility to speak, judging from the blessings which seem to crown his labors, is good. His standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as indicated by the constant and earnest assistance, in ministering the word and sacrament, he has received, and is receiving, from his brother clergymen, is good. His standing in the parish, as evidenced by the hearty and sincere support of his parishioners, is good. We are unaware of any lawful ground upon which his standing can be impugned.

In the proper preparation of candidates for confirmation our rector needs no assistance from any other minister of the church.

We would gladly see you among us on the tenth Sunday after Trinity to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation. Your note to that effect was not addressed to our rector, nor did the circumstances exist under which it would have been proper for us to receive and impart such notice, to say nothing of the fact that it was received late Saturday night by one of us, and in the absence of the other, and as public notice has not been given, the day suggested cannot now be canonically appropriated to that purpose, and moreover, it would be otherwise an inconvenient selection.

Whatever arrangement may be made for visitation at another time, the wardens will take pleasure in affording their rector such assistance in making preparation for it as their office may require.

Yours, very respectfully,
E. B. PHILLIPS,
ALBERT CRANE,
Wardens of Christ Church.

REJOINDER OF THE BISHOP.

To the Wardens of Christ Church, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 12th instant, in reply to my announcement of the official notice of an Episcopal visitation of the parish of Christ Church, on Tuesday morning, August 13, has been duly received.

I certainly cannot admit the views you entertain of the discipline of the church, and the results of the ecclesiastical proceedings which terminated in the deposition of your late pastor. But I am glad to find that the reading of my letter by your order to the congregation, and your publication of the same, have afforded sufficient notice to all interested.

I must express my satisfaction that you substantiate the information that the candidates are now ready to be confirmed of whom public mention was made on Easter-day. I shall continue to rely upon you as wardens to make all further suitable preparation for my sacred ministrations.

I appreciate the assurance you give that you would gladly see me among you on the tenth Sunday after Trinity, but as you incidentally intimate, the tenth should be, as you incidentally intimate, "an inconvenient selection," I shall be able, on your request for the change, to substitute for it the ninth Sunday after Trinity, August 6.

Otherwise, with God's help and blessing, I hope duly to fulfill my visitation at the time appointed. With respectful consideration, I am, gentlemen, your friend and bishop,

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

CHICAGO, July 17.

NOTE FROM THE JUNIOR WARDEN.

To the Right Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., LL. D., Bishop, &c.:

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., addressed to the wardens of Christ Church, Chicago.

On inquiry I learn that the senior warden, Mr. Phillips, has left the city to be absent several weeks, and as he has taken his family with him, I cannot ascertain his address or communicate with him. Our rector is also absent, and will be until the last of next week. It is therefore not possible, at this time, to reply fully to yours of the 17th inst. Permit me very respectfully to say the expression, "an inconvenient season," to which you refer, was used because midsummer in a city parish is not a convenient time for confirmation, as so many of the congregation and of the class ready for confirmation are absent.

I have not the names of those ready to be confirmed, nor any means of now obtaining them, but doubt not some of them are absent for the summer. It was also our intention to close the church building for decoration and repairs.

I beg to assure you that at any time you may decide to appoint, the rector and officers of Christ Church will, with great pleasure, make all needful preparations to receive you and to meet your wishes in that respect.

If it would be equally convenient for you to visit us at any time in October or November next, you may be assured there will then be a full class to receive, and an entire congregation to witness, the holy and apostolic rite of confirmation.

With no certainty the senior warden will be here on the 13th inst., and the knowledge that I cannot, in consequence of prior engagements, I have taken the liberty to suggest any day after September next. A recent death and the sickness of others in my family, now absent from the country, oblige me to be absent.

In communicating to the congregation, on Tuesday last, your communications and the reply thereto, it was rather to avoid a charge of witholding information than with a design to announce a positive day for a visitation from our bishop, especially as there would not be (as I am informed) the requisite time intervening required by the canons. If you will be pleased to communicate to me your wishes I shall see that whatever day you may designate shall be announced, as you may direct publicly, to the congregation on Sunday next. Permit me to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT CRANE,
Warden of Christ church.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1871.

FINAL LETTER FROM THE BISHOP.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

DEAR SIR—I am obliged by the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and appreciate its contents.

The incident to which you allude as contingently affecting my visitation I am prepared to expect from the season of the year, and the peculiar circumstances in which the congregation of Christ Church is at present placed.

These incidents, however, are, in my esteem, of secondary importance in comparison with the fulfillment of the Episcopal visitation, which belongs to the current conventional year.

It will afford me pleasure to adapt the specific day for the appointed visitation to the convenience of the vestry in the summer closing of the church edifice. I will therefore accept, on your selection, any Sunday morning between the next and the second Sunday in September, inclusive, the 14th Sunday after Trinity, in place of August 13, to which, in the event of no such change being indicated by you, I shall consider it fixed.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

ALBERT CRANE, Esq., Warden, &c., &c.

THE CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

CHICAGO, JULY 22, 1871.

To the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D.D., LL. D., Bishop, &c., &c.:

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR—I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st inst., authorizing me to name a later day than the 13th of August next for your visitation of Christ Church.

The following notice will be read in Church to the congregation to-morrow, and I trust will fully meet your approval:

"The Right Reverend the Bishop of this diocese will hold an Episcopal visitation, and administer the sacred rite of confirmation in Christ Church, Chicago, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, being the 10th day of September next, at the usual hour of morning service. The Bishop having been pleased, on request, to change the time from the 13th of August to the 10th of September."

I beg you to believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT CRANE,
Warden of the Christ Church.

The notice was read by Rev. Dr. Kelly (Mr. Cheney being absent), who officiated at Christ church on Sunday, July 13, by the invitation of the wardens. The visitation of the bishop stands thus definitely fixed for Sunday, September 10.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. CRANE.

[To the Editor of the Times.]

In this morning's Times is an article in relation to a "correspondence between the Bishop and the wardens of Christ Church."

I shall be glad to have you state that there is nothing in the correspondence, to which you refer, about "some minister in good standing" to present the candidates; but it was simply to arrange for a later day for confirmation, as many of the class were absent. It did expressly state that, whatever day might be selected, "the rector and officers of Christ Church will, with great pleasure, make all needful preparation to receive you," etc. Surely, if the rector of Christ Church, the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, is to receive the Bishop and make all needful preparations, it would be quite unnecessary to seek the aid of any other clergyman.

This correspondence grew out of a letter from the Bishop to the wardens, during the rector's absence, and would only have been proper during such absence.

The rector, officers and congregation of Christ Church claim they have ever "recognized the Bishop's Episcopal authority;" but this does not estop them from expecting that such authority shall be legally executed.

ALBERT CRANE,
CHICAGO, July 30. Warden of Christ Church.

LIVE TALK.

The Bourbons and the New Departure.

[From the New York Express.]

We beg leave to suggest to our good friends, the Bourbons, who never forget anything, nor learn anything, out of the old school, that we have had a long civil war—that its effect was to knock a good many old things into pieces—that it kept the States apart from four to eight years—that it gave freedom to all the negroes by the general emancipation of slavery in all the States—that it put the ballot in the hands of a good many hundred thousand of these negroes—that it resulted in several amendments to the Federal Constitution—that negroes vote, and go to Congress and State Legislatures, are made State and county officers—that in some of the States these negroes outnumber the white voters—that government at the South is not likely to be changed without the use of some of their votes—that what can't be cured must be endured—that it is better to bear the inevitable with grace than to seek to change it by hopeless physical resistance or wasted argument. We beg leave also to suggest some other practical ideas, as, for example, that it is better to save something than to loose all.

When a ship gets stranded by striking upon the rocks or shoals, if a pilot is on board, the first thing he does—and if not the pilot then the captain—is to lighten the ship, so as to save her if possible. He begins by throwing off the deck freight, and and if this is not enough he opens the holes and throws out freight stowed away under the decks. If this does not do, he cuts away the masts in order to save the hull. Our ship of State has been very much in this condition, and there are those in the land who would like to see even the old hull of the Constitution preserved. They are willing to recognize the patching and mending in the hull and rigging, masts and spars for the sake of saving as much as possible of the old ship. "But don't do it," say our Bourbon friends. "Give us the whole or none, the old whole, without rent, seam, or blemish." Well, gentlemen, this is just what cannot be done. The civil war, the resolution to be independent of the old Union, the unsuccessful strife, the waste of life, the loss of property, the public debt, the engendered animosities, and the general consequences of attempted secession make it impossible to restore the old order of things. We must take things as we find them, without slavery, without the three-fifths representation of negroes, with negroes voting, with carpet-bag State governments—only for the time being, as we hope—with a more consolidated government than ever before, and with all the miseries which attend the antecedents of the past ten years. The Express, with some other journals and people, believes in any new departure which can by possibility rescue the Government from Radical mismanagement and extravagance. When a dwelling is on fire, firemen do not pause long to inquire where it broke out, or who is or may be hurt, or what furniture may be injured by removal. The business of the time is to extinguish the flames. The blessed, free, and enlightened Government established by our fathers has been set on fire, first by one class of incendiaries, and then by another, and the two would prefer to have it burn to its foundation than to see it saved, except in their own way and by their own hands. We prefer to save what is possible of the old edifice than to see all consumed. There is enough to build upon in the old Temple of Liberty without stopping for combat or division. Let us do our duty as practical men, and trust to Providence for the rest.

More of the Same Sort.

[From the McKenzie (Tennessee) Times.]

We are deeply pained to see our able contemporaries, the Memphis Appeal and Jackson Democrat, continue in the unprofitable, and, they will pardon us for saying in all respect, the unwise effort to stand out against the nearly unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of the nation; that, in taking its position for the great conflict of 1872, the question of the late amendments to the constitution should be yielded, and those amendments acquiesced in as binding and valid provisions. That effort is no less unprofitable and unwise than it is hurtful to the best interests of the Democratic party. Do our respected contemporaries suppose for a moment that there is the most remote probability, aye, possibility, that either or all of those amendments will ever be stricken out of the Constitution? Do they think the amendment abolishing slavery will ever be abrogated, and the "peculiar institution" again legalized in the land, under the Federal Constitution? And then, what of our State constitution, which also contains a similar prohibition against slavery? To strike this amendment from the Federal Constitution will require the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States. Can that ever be brought about?

Then, in regard to the others, the Fifteenth conferring suffrage on the blacks, do our contemporaries imagine three-fourths of the States can ever be brought to concur in taking that provision from the Federal Constitution? And then, what of the constitution of our own State, and of every Southern State, all of which contain a similar provision, and confer suffrage on the colored man? Why don't our contemporaries "go back" on our State Constitutional Convention for inserting such a clause in our new constitution? Is it not an "accomplished fact" that the negro is a voter under our own State constitution and laws? or is it proposed to repeal that part of our State constitution and deprive the negro of the ballot? Then why all this to do about the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution when our own constitution, framed by Southern men, contains the identically same principle?

But it may be replied that the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment was effected by violence and intimidation, and was not done by the voluntary action of the States ratifying it. Very true; equally and incontestably true is it that the adoption of the Thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery throughout the whole land, was effected in the same way, and just as much forced on the Southern States at the point of the bayonet as the other. And we will assert another equally indisputable truth, which the Appeal and Democrat will not venture to gainsay, that as for the matter of violence and intimidation in the adoption of the Federal amendments, the same influences were equally as potent and effectual in bringing the Southern States, Tennessee included, to make their own constitutions and enactments under them conform to the Federal provisions. Does any man believe that Tennessee would have put a clause in her constitution destroying slavery but at the behest and dictation of the Federal Government? And would her representatives in convention, elected by the vote of the whole people to form a new constitution, ever have incorporated in that constitution a provision conferring suffrage on her lately emancipated slaves except under coercion and intimidation from the same quarter? Then, as for the matter of force and coercion, all the amendments, Federal and State, stand on the same footing, and all are entitled to the same acquiescence and "acceptance." We hope our worthy and respected contemporaries will at once come to see the unwisdom of the course they are pursuing, "accept" the inevitable and irreversible, turn their powerful batteries against the common enemy rather than firing on their friends; so that the Democracy may present an unbroken front, move in serried ranks upon the hosts of Radicalism, and achieve a glorious victory in '72 for constitutional government and popular liberty. This they will have to do sooner or later. The great battle of next year, in spite of their efforts and the efforts of their co-laborers in the bad cause of dissension and strife in the Democratic ranks, will be fought on that "line." There is nothing more certain than this. From this base alone can the Democracy hope to move forward to victory. The dismay and panic that this great move has unmistakably caused in the Radical camps is the best and all sufficient evidence to our mind of its wisdom and strategic value. A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether and victory is assured.

Remarkable Electrical Phenomena.

A correspondent of the Baker City (Oregon) Democrat gives the following account of strange electrical phenomena noticed in that State: "Our tent is pitched about 400 yards below the Clover Ferry, on Snake river. The surrounding country gives evidences of an early spring, as the grass has fully matured, giving the hills a brown tinge. The weather is oppressively warm. I think a thermometer would indicate 120 degrees in the shade. The heat was so intense that the miners on the bar refused to labor. When I asked one of them if this was a fair sample of the weather in this locality, he replied, 'No,' and with a shrug of the shoulders and a twinkle in his eye he continued, 'I think Summerfield must have thrown the fatal pill into the Pacific.' At 7 P. M. a cloud rose to the south of us, and distant thunder was heard, and all rejoiced at the prospect of rain. The cloud rapidly increased in size and density, and gradually approached us. At 8 P. M. it had reached to the northward of us. Electrical discharges were frequent, and the thunder shook the earth. While five of us were witnessing this grand pyrotechnic display of nature, a flash intensely bright zig-zagged down the side of a mountain, distant about half a mile. The thunder instantly peeled forth a terrific shock, and, before its reverberations had died away in the distance, we discovered the grass on fire on the mountain's side, directly in the track of the electrical current. The question arose: Had the lightning set the grass on fire? My companion remarked: 'If there were any hostile Indians in this vicinity I should regard it as a signal fire.' Before we had time to reply to his remarks another discharge came down a hillside two hundred yards nearer to us. Again the grass was ignited. While expressing our astonishment at this phenomenon, another discharge descended the hillside parallel to the preceding current, and again the burning grass marked its course. This was something rarely seen, and never before witnessed by any of us. Inside of ten minutes the grass was three times set on fire by electricity. The same phenomenon occurred twice, during the same storm, on Mr. Edleman's ranch, one mile up the river. While we were witnessing the freaks of electricity on the north side of the river a fire burst forth on the south side. From a deep gorge a few hundred yards below camp a dense smoke came rolling down to the river, showing that the storm king had been playing his pranks there, too. A smart shower of rain soon extinguished the fires, dissipated the smoke, and purified and cooled the atmosphere, rendering sleep enjoyable in our tent."

A Puzzle Solved.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

In our Friday morning's edition we published the following, for which the New York World is responsible:

"A resident of Hartford, who died, leaving his lady in a condition which is hoped her love for him rendered consonant with her wishes, also left a will that if the anticipated infant turned out to be a boy, two-thirds of the estate should be his, and the remaining third should go to the widow; if, on the other hand, a girl should be born, the widow was to have two-thirds of the property and the child one-third. But, with a woman's peculiar aptitude for unnecessarily complicating questions, the lady saw fit to bring forth twins, of whom one is male, the other female. And now all the lawyers in the land are at loggerheads to decide whether the boy shall have two-thirds and the girl one-third of the estate, leaving nothing for the mother, or whether the mother can claim one-third for having borne the boy and the other two-thirds for having borne the girl. Dr. Butler is reported to have suggested that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be to divide the property into six-thirds—or say seven, and give him one."

Yesterday we called upon W. H. Sutton, Esq., of the firm of Sutton, Powell & Huey, of this city, who handed us the subjoined solution of the puzzle, which we publish for the edification of the disagreeing New York doctors of law:

Daughter, ¼.
Mother twice as much as daughter, ½.
Son twice as much as mother.
Suppose the Hartford man's estate to be $10,000—

Daughter		1
Mother twice that		2
Son twice mother's share		4
	7—	$10,000
Daughter's share		$1,428 4-7
Mother's share		2,857 1-7
Son's share		5,714 2-7
		$10,000

Estate mathematically divided and will sustained.

☞ A Lowell man, who had taken out a marriage certificate one day last week, was so disconsolate at finding the bride dead drunk when he called at her house, that he at once proposed to another woman, ten years younger, was accepted, got a new certificate, and was married, all on the same day.

☞ An old miser lately starved to death in an Albany barn with $8560 in his pocket.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

Wintersmith's Buchu.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

For sale by J. W. Seaton & Co., Druggists, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company: "I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Prettiest Woman

in New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy10-eod&wlm

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES, the best medicines of the age. For sale by W. H. Sutton, druggist, corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson. jy30 d6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

☞ **Burnett's Kalliston** is the greatest face beautifier.

DIED.

HART—Of typhoid fever, Wednesday, July 26, 1871, at the residence of her father, S. T. Twyman, Esq., Scott county, Ky., Mrs. ALLOUISE HART, in the 29th year of her age.

HARWOOD—On the 31st of July, at 7:30 P. M., THOMAS H. HARWOOD, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. A kind and affectionate husband and father, a true and noble friend, his career upon earth was full of usefulness, and he goes to his final resting-place full of hope in eternal salvation.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, August 2d, from his late residence, No. 863 Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Georgetown (Ky.) Times please copy.

BRISCOE—At the residence of S. S. Clark, 284 First street, at 8½ o'clock P. M., August 1st, CARRIE D. BRISCOE, consort of Edward D. Briscoe. Her remains will be taken to the residence of her father, Rev. E. R. Stratton, Broadway, between Preston and Floyd, and await the announcement of her funeral.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of Falls City Lodge No. 376 F. A. M., will meet in their lodge-room at 4½ o'clock P. M., promptly, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late stranger brother, ISAAC B. MYERS, of Preadnell Lodge, Berryville, Va. Members of sister lodges in good standing are invited to attend. An excursion car will be in attendance to convey the brethren to and from the cemetery. J. H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAMUEL CASSEDAY, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F∴ and A∴ M∴ will meet in stated communication this (Wednesday) evening, August 2, 1871, at 8 P. M. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited. By order of
W. H. MEFFERT, W∴ M∴
J. ALLEN, PORTER, Sec.

INSURANCE.

Dividend Notice.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,

No. 102 Broadway.

Branch { No. 301 Montague street, Brooklyn.
Offices. { No. 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital	$500,000 00
Cash assets	2,655,620 81

NEW YORK, July 18, 1871.

THE Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital, payable on demand, and have directed that six per cent. interest be paid on outstanding scrip of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of scrip of fifty per cent. for 1871, on all participating policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20th next, and have ordered the scrip issued in 1865, with six per cent. interest thereon, to be paid off in cash August 10th. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

Fourteen years' experience has proved that "participation in the profits" by the policy-holders is the safest and cheapest system of fire insurance.

Policies issued upon every description of insurable property at current rates.
BENJAMIN D. KENNEDY, Agent,
au2 d6 No. 142 West Main street.

J. C. WEBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

School Books & School Supplies,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

General Stationers,

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

No. 186 West Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.

ORDERS respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and prices satisfactory. Colleges, Academies, Libraries, Teachers, &c., supplied at wholesale prices. jy30 Su&We&w3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties indeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.
jy31 eod3&w1

CONSUMPTION,

Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "Leave no Sting Behind."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A Supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was Given up as Lost.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. MCCREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MWAF

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE co-partnership previously existing under the style of Porch, Cooke & Bryant is dissolved by the death of our Mr. J. L. Bryant, and by limitation.

The business will be continued by L. B. Porch and Robert F. Cooke, under the style of Porch & Cooke, at 187 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
LATEN B. PORCH,
ROBERT F. COOKE,
au2 d3 JAMES M. BRYANT, Ex.

Notice.

THE firm of Jas. O'Connor, Bro. & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jas. O'Connor will settle up the business of the firm.
JAS. O'CONNOR, BRO. & CO.
July 31, 1871. au1 d3

DRY GOODS.

Table Linens, Towels, Crash, &c.

100 PCS Linen Table Damask;
100 pcs Half Bleached Loom;
50 do Brown do do;
10 do Turkish Red do;
1000 Bleached Linen Table Cloths;
600 dozen ¾ Napkins;
200 do Doylies;
500 Huck Towels;
200 Bath Towels;
100 Damask do;
8 Bales Russia Crash;
6 do American do;
50 pcs Stair do;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jeans.

2,000 PCS Louisville, Eclipse, Hope, and New Albany Jeans;
10 cases Eastern Jeans.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Head Nets.

500 DOZ Silk Head Nets;
600 doz Cotton Head Nets;
150 do Long Branch, Vinnie Ream, New City Queen, &c., Head Nets.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy30 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
my7 eodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent purchase of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. KRACK, REED, & CO.,
Glass Manufacturers.
Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky.
jy17 eodlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium and Morphine Eating.

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au2 eodlm&w3

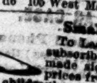
Bagging.

5,000 PCS 2-pound Hemp Ky. Ry., W. F. & Co. Horse;
2,000 pcs Heavy Falz, J. H. Magnolia, Delaware.
In store and for sale by
au1 d3 JAMES TODD & CO.,
107 and 109 Main street.

Mackerel—"New Catch" 1871.

100 HALF barrels Mackerel;
100 kitts do.
For sale low to close consignment by
G. W. McCREADY,
jy31 d6 105 West Main, bet. Third and Fourth.

Small Feet.



To Ladies with Small Feet—The subscriber will offer a lot of home-made side-lace, lasting gaiters at prices from $2 50 to $4 50; also, a lot of children's shoes at cost. Main street, near Third.
jy30 d6 D. MARSHALL.

Executrix's Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as executrix of the estate of my deceased husband, Orville Truman, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated to H. P. Truman, No. 227 West Main street, who is authorized as my attorney to settle all claims, and to receive money due the estate. Persons owing the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
E. M. TRUMAN, Executrix.
Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1871. jy29 d6

Notice.

I WISH to sell my interest in the store of Tandy & Tandy, which is doing a good business—about fifty thousand per year. A good reason given for selling. J. W. TANDY.
Eminence, Ky., July 28. jy27 d12

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
B. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, LEXINGTON, KY.

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and after diligent search cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issual of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued. G. D. BUCKNER,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18, 1871. ap19 We&Fr6m

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

TURKISH BATHS.

GENUINE IMPROVED

TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure,

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.
je4 SuWe&Fr3m

FORTUNE TELLERS.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them, should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen—for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are, and how to get them. Also, all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.
au12 We&Sutf

PROFESSIONAL.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in adding our testimony to the merits of Dr. C. H. NORRIS as a thoroughly scientific Oculist and Aurist.

During his residence in the city of Memphis, now over four years, he has been called to treat many intricate diseases of both the eye and ear. Devoting his whole time and earnest study to these specialties alone, he has obtained a proficiency in the art of their special and peculiar management which is seldom attained in these branches of medical science, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all persons afflicted with these specific maladies could do no better than to place themselves under his charge, morally confident that his specific remedies will guarantee in every instance (when he promises) a radical cure.

ISAAC T. CARTWRIGHT,
Memphis, formerly of Louisville.
JNO. D. ADAMS,
Pres't Mem. & Arkansas River Packet Co.
LEON TROUSDALE,
Sec'y Chamber Commerce, Memphis.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
Wholesale Druggists, Memphis.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers,
268 Front st., Memphis.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggist, 340 Main st., Memphis.
N. SCHWARZENBERG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves,
234 Main st., Memphis.
J. A. J. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 225 Main st., Memphis.
E. P. BATES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 264 Front st., Memphis.
S. ROSE & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 198 Front st.,
Memphis.
TRADER & CO.,
Cotton Factors, No. 9 Union st.,
Stonewall Block, Memphis.
A. J. ROACH & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
314 Front street, Memphis.
D. C. & H. M. LOWENSTINE,
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods,
322 Main st., Memphis.
F. F. BOWEN,
17 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. HINSON,
Dentist, 233 Main st., Memphis.

Refer to C. P. Moorman, John T. Moore, Z. M. Sherley, Oliver Lucas and Capt. W. C. Hite, Louisville.

☞ Dr. Norris is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted for a short time. jy23dtf

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

JOHN STEEL is the workingmen's candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth District, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. au2 te*

THOS. W. McNALLY is the people's candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth district, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth wards.
jy29 dteinSu*

Capt. A. JESSEL is the workingmen's independent candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district and Sixth ward. jy23 dte*

B. E. CASSILLY is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Seventh district, Tenth ward. jy21 dte*

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards in the city of Louisville. jy8 dte*

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dte

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871.
je24 dte

SPIRITUALISM.

N. B.

MADAM HEIS, the celebrated clairvoyant, spirit-seer and test medium, is now giving most wonderful and pleasing consolation to her numerous visitors at No. 154 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy26 deodlm

YEAST POWDER.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight as represented. Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
HIBBITT & SON,
and by other dealers in Louisville. je27eodeow6m

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

YOUNG GROUSE,

Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,

AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ballrooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.
jy29 d1m L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to the Head of Lake Superior.

THE favorite low-pressure passenger steamer, NORTHERN LIGHT, will leave Cleveland June 27, July 11 and 25, August 8 and 22 on grand pleasure excursions to Duluth, Superior City, and all points of interest on Lake Superior, stopping sufficient time at each port to allow passengers to visit the Copper and Iron Mines and all other points of interest. The Northern Light is officered by careful and competent men and commanded by one of the oldest navigators of Lake Superior. Every attention will be given to the comfort and safety of passengers. This steamer will leave Cleveland at 10 p. m. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following at 11 p. m. To secure rooms, and for further information regarding the trip, rates of fare, &c., address HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
je21 We&Sa12

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Gum Hose.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., for furnishing the Fire Department with 3,000 feet, more or less, of 2½-inch, 4-ply, end-strengthened rubber fire hose. A sample must be submitted with each bid, and the hose selected subjected to test by the Chief of Fire Department. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
jy30 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, August 2nd, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve forty feet in width of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Bridge street to the north side of Broadway street, excepting the space occupied by the rails and timber of the street railway, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Marshall street, from the east side of Clay street to the west side of Shelby street, by recurbing and repaving the gutters on both sides with block stone.

To improve the unpaved portions of Broadway, from the east side of Eighteenth street, north of Broadway, extending west 300 feet to the west side of Eighteenth street, south of Broadway, if extended, excepting twenty-five (25) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 2d day of August, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvement can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.
jy28 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

PASSAGE RATES, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry,

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $130, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate..............$33 | Steerage..............$28

Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to
jy27 cod&w3m JAS. FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.
Responsible Agents wanted in town and country.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 68, East Bay,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

HOTELS.

E. O'BANNON, L. S. MORRIS,
Late Overton Hotel. Late Overton Hotel.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS.

O'BANNON & MORRIS,

PROPRIETORS.

au2 dlm

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Will reopen under new management

AUGUST 22d,

For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.

TWEED & GARFIELD,
jy28 d26 Proprietors.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare..............$2 50 per day.
fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE,

oc9 d1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOB PRINTING.

STEAM

Job Printing

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads	$3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads	$5 to $9 per ream.
Note Headings	$4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards	$2 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards	$2 to $3 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards	$1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.	

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

The Louisville Female College

WILL resume on Monday, September 4, 1871.

This is a chartered institution, a well-appointed young ladies' college, where the healthiness of the location is unsurpassed, where young ladies are made to feel at home, and where everything essential to a thorough and accomplished education is taught by learned and experienced educators at moderate charges, varying from $94 50 to $120 per session of twenty weeks. This includes board and tuition in all the branches of the entire course except music, drawing and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues address
REV. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., President,
au2 We&Sa6m

Cecilian College—Male.

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
au1 dew6m Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

School for Girls.

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 300 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 dlm

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Near Baltimore, Md.

THIS Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest. Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

MT. ST. BENEDICT ACADEMY.

CLASSES in this well-known Institution of learning (formerly "Cedar Grove Academy") will be opened on the first Monday of September.

The school is under the direction of the Loretto Sisterhood, and is provided with a corps of teachers in every way fitted to train the female mind in those sciences and branches of knowledge which pertain to a thorough education. The school is situated in the Portland suburbs of Louisville. It is surrounded by several acres of shady grounds, and the location equally healthy and beautiful. Send for catalogues.

References can be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, or any of the Catholic clergy of Louisville, to Hon. B. J. Webb, J. C. Webb & Co., or T. & R. Slevin & Cain. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, Ky.
jy23 SuWe&Fr teel

HAMBLETON COLLEGE.

THE next annual session will begin the first Monday of September, 1871. Board, tuition, washing, lights, and fuel per session of twenty weeks, one-half in advance, $100. Address Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, Elizabethtown, Ky.
jy22 deod3m&w5

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue his Art School during vacation. Terms per course of ten lessons payable in advance; drawing, $5; water-color, crayon, or oil painting, $15. Residence 61 West Walnut street, between Second and Third.
jy16 SuWe&Fr1m

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

NO. 295 First street. N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.
jy7 dlmex Sa

FOREST ACADEMY.

Select Male School.

ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced, and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.
jy2 deod3m B. H. McCOWN.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. [illegible]

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. [illegible]

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS

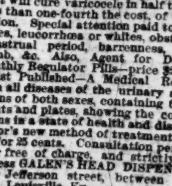
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter what failed; call or write. Consultation free. [illegible] private trouble, Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays, [illegible] Womanhood, sent by mail, 25 cents each, both for 35 cents, 100 pages. All about the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

The Bridal Chamber.

ESSAYS for Young Men on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. my13d2aw3m&a& We

FERTILIZERS.

LOUISVILLE

Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil, which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones, &c., and by analysis Bromophite is shown to be 2 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2 cents per pound.

Principal warehouse and salesroom 30 Third st. Send for a circular.
my10 deod3m&w3m ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.
{ 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday		9:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line	6:10 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P. M.	12:10 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday	10:25 P. M.	5:25 A. M.
Lexington Mail, ex Sunday	6:10 A. M.	5:25 P. M.
Lexington Exp., ex Sunday	3:35 P. M.	10:25 A. M.
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex Sunday	5:05 P. M.	7:55 A. M.

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.
je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

Memphis and Louisville

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
[June 4, 1871.]

Leave.		Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	Nash. Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash. Mem. N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail	2:15 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:20 A. M.

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12.10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main sts., corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
au20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:40 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago, in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train, through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.
my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted,

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves	at	9:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives	at	7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves	at	5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives	at	10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.
R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agt., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
ja29 d1y

LAWYERS.

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.

WITHERSPOON & MOORE,

Attorneys-at-Law,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville..............Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, with reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. ja1 dtf

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 98th [illegible] jy20 d3m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 31 and 33, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

AND

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Catawba Grape Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives. Such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape Pill" is not a patented pill put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness, and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with greaseare and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

CRYSTAL PALACE PHARMACY, 594 Broadway, New York;

PALACE PHARMACY, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York;

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German, and Spanish spoken.

'STORES OPEN ALL NIGHT.

P. S.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has gained a world-wide fame.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. jy15

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	ROB'T ALLEN	P. M.	
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.	
Cairo	EDDYVILLE	5 P. M.	
Fort Pickering	CHARLES	4 P. M.	
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.	
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.	
Louisville No. 2	Louisville No. 1	delivered	

Arrivals Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Gen. Boell, Cin.
Cincinnati, Madison.	Tarascon, Hend.
R. C. Gray, Cairo.	Eddyville, Cairo.

Departures Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Gen. Boell, Cin.
Cincinnati, Madison.	Morning Star, Hend.

The river continues to recede, and had fallen one inch in the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 P. M. At that time the water marks only showed 12 inches in the canal on Indian shoals, with about 4½ feet over Portland bar. Owing to the low stage of water several boats are now aground, and will be compelled to withdraw, and give way to lighter class boats. This will occur within a few days, when the rise reported will get down. Yesterday was clear, with a close temperature. The mercury at 2 P. M. indicated 90 degrees in the shade. Reports from little Indiana crops treated on the levee yesterday.

The Nat Williams goes out to-day at one o'clock, to Madison.

The St. Cloud arrived from Cairo at 2 P. M. yesterday, and will lay up for the present.

The Ada Heilman is again afloat, and will arrive in time to leave for Cairo Saturday.

The Morning Star, Captain A. T. Gilmore, is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving at 5 P. M. sharp.

A number of laborers have been sent from Nashville, Tenn., to work on the Mississippi river levees.

Dredging the bars at Glass House is still progressing. The work will not be completed for two weeks.

The Leclaire No. 2 will be found at the Portland wharf this morning, and will back out for Evansville at 6 P. M.

The steamer H. S. Turner departed for New Orleans late yesterday evening with all the freight she could carry out on the water.

The Bermuda will be down early this morning from Cincinnati with reshipping freight for the Mary Miller, Le Claire No. 4, and Eddyville.

The Shannon, from New Orleans, and the Sprague, from Memphis, arrived last night before and have gone to the bank to await more water.

The Ben Franklin is the morning mail line boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 9 o'clock, and the Gen. Lytle the evening boat, leaving at 4 o'clock.

The light draught steamer Mary Miller, Capt. James Pearl, will leave for Newport with this evening at 9 o'clock. She goes through without reshipping.

Capt. E. B. Trinidad, superintendent of the Diamond Transportation Company, is in the city. He is here for the purpose of superintending the building of a new boat for his company.

The Carter line of steamers have advanced freight rates from St. Louis to Newport, and are now charging $1 on flour, $2 50 on whisky, and 65 cents per 100 pounds on other freight.

The Warren Belle arrived from Bayou Teche night before last. She will be dismantled and her machinery transferred to a new boat being built by James Howard & Co. for the Attakapas Transportation Company.

The steamer St. Joseph, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, struck a snag at Able Tow-head, eight miles above Cairo, Sunday night, and was run in on the bar, where she sank in 8 feet of water inside and eight feet outside. Very little freight was damaged except in her hold. She lies straight, and can be easily raised.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Monday, says: "The river still recedes slowly, with nine feet scant at Island 40 and Bulletin bars, between here and Cairo. Six feet is all that is to be found on Greenleaf's and Dogtooth, above Cairo. White has but three feet below Jacksonport, and Arkansas almost the same below Little Rock. The weather was warm and close yesterday, with indications of rain. Business at the landing was light and items few."

The New Orleans Picayune of the 29th says: "The river reporter of the Picayune has returned to his duties after an absence of several weeks, part of it with sad memories, and takes this method of returning his sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to him by his correspondents of the river department at Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Memphis, and particularly to Captain Hudson Rees, of the Natchez, for their uniform kindness on his return home from St. Louis on this splendid steamer. He found the Natchez in port when he arrived yesterday to Capt. W. S. Bassett. Terms private. The great Natchez tied up for repairs and renovation after the season's business, and with the reopening of the cotton year she will resume her place in the Vicksburg trade as a regular Saturday packet."

The fleet and light-draught steamer Eddyville, Capt. T. G. Ryan, arrived from Cairo yesterday, bringing up 120 bundles of tobacco, 60 tons of miscellaneous freight and 32 cabin passengers. The Eddyville is the lightest draught packet now running on the lower Ohio, drawing only sixteen inches light, and will carry one hundred and fifty tons of freight on less than three feet. She was formerly as a regular packet between this and Cairo, and has made several trips, and time far has never failed to make the round trip in less than six days. Her cabin accommodations are equal, if not superior, to any boat of her class that is now on the river, and aside from that she is officered by polite and courteous gentlemen, who will do everything in their power to add to the pleasure of the traveling public. She will leave the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock and will connect with the Bohemia, leaving Cairo for New Orleans next Saturday. She gives through freight to New Orleans at all points on the Mississippi river.

A recent report of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce embodies the following: In relation to the condition of the levees, the river trade, and the raft which from time immemorial has been so grievous an obstruction to its navigation, the report says that the levees from the point up river from and above Shreveport. From this to Vidalia, a distance of from fifteen to eighteen miles, the levees are reported in patches or sections of raft, the greater portion of which is a rotted condition. The exact extent of the raft is not known, but from data on hand the length is not more than ten miles. From Fostern bayou up, navigation is unobstructed except near Old Lake Providence, where a channel has been cut easily be made, thus giving an open water route nearly it not all the year. Those improvements will enable family to cotton to the levee, give regular communication and reduce in insurance charges 25 per cent. on present rates, cause a like reduction of freights and insurance on upward shipments and prevent damages from overflow. Under the head of levees, the article of cotton alone as much as $8 per bale. It will also regenerate a long and rich belt of country and developed farms of the most fertile lands in the world."

The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: "The river continues to fall slow at this port. The condition of the Mississippi channel is represented as being bad in the extreme. The Northwest has recently been visited by tremendous rains, and all the small streams and streams through Nebraska, a portion of Iowa and Kansas are reported to be higher than ever before, owing to the growing crops, washing away fences and destroying bridges. It is probable that we shall have a rise in the river here from these local floods, but we cannot depend on such a contingency for the permanent effects produced on the stage of water in the river. We hear of nothing of a cheerful character from the Upper Mississippi or the Illinois. No local floods up there to raise the water as in the Missouri. On the landing there is comparatively very quiet. There were no movements of freight; no discharging of cargoes, and but few arrivals of packets, the latter being confined to the few landing presented a lonely and deserted appearance. A few boats were lying at the landing, but around them was no bustle, there was no exceedingly quiet. Sunday is always a quiet day in St. Louis, more quiet than in many smaller cities where more attention is paid and regard to Sunday observances are made."

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "The Southwestern Transportation and Wrecking Boat Company is likely to experience competition. We learn that certain parties have combined together to build a new boat, and locate it at the foot of Sycamore street, which is designed to accommodate all steamers that desire to use their ways for repairs. They have also been asking bids for the building of the same, and the Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company have in their hands a proposition which is not accepted. The hull of the wharf-boat is to be 320 feet long, 50 feet wide and 5½ feet hold. With one guard on the side wide floor, four by ten inches, and lapped eight feet from the center, on both sides. The center will be fourteen inches. Top timbers four inches thick, by six inches at the top and eight inches at the bottom. She will have three decks, eight by eight inch bulkheads, six inches thick, bolted and fastened equal to the steamer Charles Bodmann. It will also have two water bulkheads, six inches thick. Its knuckle keleon will be 8 by 12 inches. The contract was let to the M. F. and D. D. Company yesterday, and the wharf-boat is to be completed in 60 days. Capt. Vincent Shinkle, of the Champion Tow and Coal Company, is at the head of the enterprise. Considerable talk on the streets yesterday that the Anna had sunk, but on making inquiry we learned from her owners that she had struck a snag at Gayoso, and injured her hull slightly, shipping a small quantity of water. With the aid of pumps the hole was stopped and the Anna proceeded on her way. She was to arrive here last evening, having passed Portsmouth a seven o'clock yesterday morning. The late Robinson went up in her place this evening. The United States snag-boat Zebra has commenced the work of destroying the big snag located just below the mouth of Licking river."

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Mr. Helena (Montana) Gazette says: "Mr. M. Manning, near Deer Lodge, has six acres of very nice wheat. It's introduction is rather peculiar. Four years ago, Mr. Manning noticed a few heads of singular wheat that came up among his other grain, which he saved separately. This year it was white, plump grains each, he carefully preserved. From these heads last year he raised forty bushels, and this year will, from six acres, about fifty bushels of the same. The flour is of the very best quality, as can be seen at Mr. Manning's house. It is supposed that the seed of this extraordinary wheat must have been brought in under the roots of some plant by wild geese while flying over, as no such grain is known in this country."

☞ The latest novelty is a bathing-car, introduced a few days ago, at Cape May. It consists of a strong framework, with slat floor and galvanized wire inclosure, through which the surf passes. There is a metal-lic cylinder on each side of the car, some eighteen inches in diameter and sigar-shaped. Those cylinders act as floats when the car is hauled off into the water, and on each side of the car seats on which the bathers can recline.

☞ It is said 100,000 people die of consumption every year in this country.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, '71.

SMALL TALK.

STANTON'S widow's income is $7,000.

AN Indiana man wants a patent for a new gallows.

REYNOLDS, Indiana, has a cemetery-patch occupying 1,700 acres.

THE wind of Mt. Washington storms travels at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

SINCE Morton's return home from Louisville, he moves uneasily in his sleep, pulls an imaginary hat over his right eye, and mutters "slap up."

THE Chicago Times says: "The negro who smoked a dirty black pipe in the picnic car on the Madison-street line on yesterday did not create any excitement."

COL. ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT, who is to be hanged soon in the State of New York, expresses pride in the fact that he is to be swung off on a new gallows in a new jail-yard.

THEY make short work of such priests as Max Horte, at Straubing, who refused to accept infallibility. His excommunication did not render him an ex-Horte, but he has ceased to exhort.

THAT royal booby, the Prince of Wales, is in print again as the successor of his mother. The old lady's health is declining, and the loyal Britons demand a healthy head for the home government.

MISS ——, the reigning belle at Saratoga, has a wardrobe which fills five huge trunks, two French maids, a hired young lady companion, two pet canaries, a pair of ponies and a nobby phaeton, and a shabby, sore-eyed poodle.—[New York Mail. The French maids, the hired young lady, the ponies, the canaries and the poodle are deserving of sympathy. The one that has swallowed the chignon must be full from comfort-able.

A LONG BRANCH letter says: "The lack of men everywhere here is a prolific source of grief to the complimentary half of the world. Landlords are besought for beaux. Each and every feminine arrival is looked upon with increasing disgust. Women sit in continuous rows upon piazzas, and border parlors like so many wall-flowers. They were in numbers at last night's hop as seven to one. They danced in pairs, promenaded in couples and bemoaned to each other."

A FEW days since a woman in Milwaukee was "hard at it" blowing up the neighbors, a hired girl, and everything in general, when her husband entered and interposed a mild word. This added fuel to her temper, and she opened her mouth for an angry reply, but a spasm contracted her cheek, her lower jaw fell, and she could neither speak nor shut her mouth, but remained in that condition, her tongue hung out, and her eyes nearly started out of their sockets. On examination being made, it was found that she had dislocated her jawbone in her violent effort to make a stinging reply to her husband. A surgeon was called, who reduced the dislocation, bound up her head, and prescribed a gruel diet.

OUT IN THE STATE.

Governor Leslie's Speech at Hopkinsville.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HOPKINSVILLE, July 31.

Governor Leslie spoke here Saturday night. Following his appointment at Cadiz in the afternoon, it was hardly expected that he would reach Hopkinsville on time, 8 P. M., or that after a journey of twenty miles, over a rough road, his physical strength, already enfeebled, would enable him to answer with his accustomed force, the unblushing statements of General Harlan. And so it proved as to the hour of his arrival, but as to the force of his arguments, the incontrovertible array of facts and the earnestness of his appeal.

Stationed on the balcony of the court-house, a band of music on the ground, a few discoursed that enlivening tune "Shoo Fly" to the crowd impatiently waiting below, while the circuit court-room within presented a no less delighted audience of the ladies of Hopkinsville, well knowing that they would hear nothing from the lips of their future Governor that could possibly offend the most fastidious taste, were on the excitement reached its culmination in the statement that a more respectful, appreciative and attentive audience was never seen in the palmiest days of Hopkinsville's fair ones. At o'clock he escorted by Col. John D. Morris of the Hopkinsville New Era, and several prominent members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the entrance of Governor Leslie, for the purpose of greeting worthy of the speaker, accompanied as it was, with one united, long and hearty welcome, expressed on the countenance of the ladies present, and the deafening cheers of a thousand voices.

It was no small pleasure, he said, to be with them on night, notwithstanding his feeble condition. He had been suffering for the last three or four days with a severe cold; his voice was now hoarse, and he must be necessarily brief. He had responded to calls in the two counties, and was rejoiced to announce that wherever he had gone he had found the people standing firm and true to the principles of Democratic purity. He had also been traveling his anxieties had been increased. Every moment he had regretted that the election was not sixty days off that he might go into every county in the State. Whether or not we were to have a free, government was a great and a grave question. Mr. Needham and Mr. Thomas had been a great deal of unnecessary excitement and had wandered very far from the discussion of questions of vital importance to the State. General Harlan had flung on a little further than the standard of Radicalism, and while he did not know what course his competitor had taken when here, it was his mission to answer him, and present the fallacies and corruptions of Radical rule. He wished he was in a condition, physically, to make a thorough exposition. One subject in chief was the question of finances. Upon that question all were alike interested from head to foot. He was able to state the whole truth. He knew how the finances of Kentucky had been taken care of, and he had challenged Harlan to point his finger to one dollar that had been improperly handled. The State officers had faithfully applied the money, and he defied any Radical within the sound of his voice to disprove what he said. Eighteen millions of the people's money, under Radical rule, had gone, and yet the same party asked a continuance of power that it might continue its depredations. The subject of finances was a dry one, he knew, and he had felt that half his congregation had been bored by his speech, but it was a necessary subject. When he alluded to it, he felt that he was speaking in behalf of every child in Christian county. [Long and loud applause.] He was evidently the target of this Radical party in revolutionize our present form of government, to eradicate all the rights of the States, concentrate all power in the Federal power and establish a despotism. He would therefore warn the black man and the white man against voting for a party which assumes that all power must be vested in Congress.

The speaker here passed into a scathing and unanswerable review of the glaring inequality of taxation of the Radical party, which Pleed not reproduce, including his arguments upon other questions that had long since passed into history as established and incontrovertible facts. Toward the close of his speech, occupying one hour and a quarter in its delivery, it was evident that something unusual was about to be enacted. A few Radicals up there to raise the water as in the Missouri. On the landing there was comparatively very quiet. There were no movements of freight; no discharging of cargoes, and but few arrivals of packets, the latter being confined to the few landing presented a lonely and deserted appearance. A few boats were lying at the landing, but around them was no bustle, there was or exceedingly quiet. Sunday is always a quiet day in St. Louis, more quiet than in many smaller cities where more attention is paid and regard to Sunday observances are made."

THE NEW YORK HORROR.

Scenes in the Metropolis After the Explosion.

A Ghastly Panorama.

Telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL have already given the particulars of the Westfield ferryboat explosion. The scenes that followed this appalling disaster are fully described in the New York papers of Monday. We copy as follows from the Times:

Horrors in the Streets.

The scene along Broadway, from Whitehall to Centre street, during the forenoon of the mutilated victims of the explosion to the hospitals, was harrowing in the extreme. Soon after the dreadful accident occurred every available vehicle in the neighborhood of the disaster was pressed into the service, and trucks and carts, coaches and wagons, filled with the bloody, scalded sufferers, writhing in all the agonies of intense pain, were hurried on to their destination. Policemen could be seen carefully holding cushions to their arms, upon which lay little innocents, some piteously wailing for their mammas, while others, far beyond the reach of human aid, were growing cold in death. Some of the victims, who had suffered comparatively slight injuries, were observed walking along the streets, supported by friends. Most of the poor fellows presented a ghastly appearance, and their livid pale-ness looked more like walking dead men than beings of this world. Their clothing were almost in tatters, many had received severe contusions from flying splinters, and all were more or less seriously scalded. Every drug-store along the route to the hospitals was a miniature dispensary, where the failing strength of the pitiful sufferers was either revived by strong stimulants or the poor victim's energies were beyond recuperation, when the welcoming place became his last on earth. To say that Broadway was crowded would poorly express the immense throng of sympathizers, mostly of the poorer classes, who had gathered to witness the panorama of agonized suffering as it hurried by; and, amid all that was so heartrending and horrible, it was pleasant to notice the expressions of real heartfelt sympathy that were uttered in the most touching accents by the very lowest classes for the sad fate of the victims of the shocking catastrophe. The hospital on Center street was surrounded by an excited multitude, each one scanning the injured as they were brought in, trembling with fear as victim after victim passed, lest he or she should be father, mother, sister, brother, or some loved one equally dear. The anxiety and eagerness of the crowd were absolutely uncontrollable, as they pressed forward to the ambulance to view the dead and it was only by the use of power that the police could maintain their depredations. The subject of finances was a dry one, he knew, and he had felt that half his congregation had been bored by his speech, but it was a necessary subject. When he alluded to it, he felt that he was speaking in behalf of every child in Christian county. [Long and loud applause.] He was evidently the target of this Radical party to revolutionize our present form of government, to eradicate all the rights of the States, concentrate all power in the Federal power and establish a despotism. He would therefore warn the black man and the white man against voting for a party which assumes that all power must be vested in Congress.

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Scenes and Incidents at Park Hospital.

As soon as the first rumor of the accident got circulation, an immense throng of people assembled about the Park Hospital. As each ambulance and express wagon arrived with its ghastly load of victims, the excitement became more intense. People crowded around, fearing that some of their relatives might be found among the killed and wounded. The police formed a cordon around the building and kept back the anxious crowd. In the hospital there were a number of surgeons from all the police stations in the city, and several volunteer surgeons who came to assist their professional brethren. The scene presented inside was most heart-rending. Men who had served through the late war, and had seen many a desperate battle, where the field was strewn with dead and wounded, were horror-stricken at the fearful spectacle in the various wards of the hospitals. Men, women, and children could be seen literally strewn on the floor of the hospital, suffering in various ways from the catastrophe. In the treatment ward men might be seen with their faces scalded, and their skin scalded from their head to their feet. Some bore their sufferings with fortitude, but the moans of others were most distressing. Passing through the wards, the reporter of the Times saw some scenes which were enough to curdle the blood in the most hardened heart. Here lay a boy with the whole flesh scalded from his body. He was lying on his face groaning piteously. Near him was a man with a splinter of wood driven through his arm, who was greatly scared at his condition, and believed himself on the point of death. In the next ward lay the body of a man who had received a compound comminuted fracture of the left leg without any further external injury. The poor fellow had died before the doctors are at present unable to determine. In the next ward a most affecting sight was seen. Mr. William H. H. Prall, the custom-house officer, who attempted to commit suicide on Friday evening by shooting himself, lay at the point of death. His two daughters stood by the side of the bed in a state of terrible grief. Reporters and reporters crowded round the bed of the dying man, under the impression that he was one of the victims of the catastrophe. The poor girls begged of them to keep back and let them see their father to his last moment, unmolested by strangers. In a few moments Mr. Prall breathed his last, amid the confusion, and the hospital surgeons took charge of the incident. His body was immediately removed. On the upper story were the women and children, and here the most hard-hearted men could hardly restrain from weeping. In one corner were two German ladies, named Schirmer and Meyers. They were mother and daughter. The mother was apparently unhurt. The younger lady had received a severe cut on the left cheek and a slight burn on the face. When asked how she felt she said "I was nothing." She was sitting on the edge of a cot, saying simply, "I suffer there." Lying on the pallet were two fine children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively six and eight years. They were badly scalded about the face and eyes. One of them was sleeping under the influence of an opiate, but the other seemed to suffer intense pain, and filled the room with his cries. Passing on a little further through the ward, a very young woman was seen sitting in an arm-chair, and apparently suffering great pain. A surgeon approached her with the intention of affording her some relief. Examination showed that a slight scald on the hand, but she complained of an intense pain in the chest. It was found that she had been scalded internally by the inhalation of steam, and that nothing could be done for her. Near this woman lay another married woman swathed from head to foot in cotton and oil. She entirely forgot her own misfortune in the sufferings of others. On the next bed to her lay a fine boy, about two years old, badly scalded, but still likely to recover. The poor mother was inconsolable, and thought the child was another child to disprove what he said. Eighteen millions of the people's money, under Radical rule, had gone, and yet the same party asked a continuance of power that it might continue its depredations. The subject of finances was a dry one, he knew, and he had felt that half his congregation had been bored by his speech, but it was a necessary subject. When he alluded to it, he felt that he was speaking in behalf of every child in Christian county. [Long and loud applause.] He was evidently the target of this Radical party to revolutionize our present form of government, to eradicate all the rights of the States, concentrate all power in the Federal power and establish a despotism. He would therefore warn the black man and the white man against voting for a party which assumes that all power must be vested in Congress.

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To the First Precinct Station-House.

As the reporter rushed down Broadway toward the South Ferry he met a procession with a ghastly wounded body inside, supported between two men, then a small wagon with a woman stretched upon its floor, apparently dead; then first one, and then another of the great Fire Department wagons, filled with a horrid freight; torn and muddy bundles of clothes, with here and there a bloody head raised a moment by the agony of suffering, then as humanity. Following the track of one of these wagons which turned down Pearl street, and forsaking the stream of people who were rushing like mad down Whitehall, the reporter walked through Peal into New street to the First Precinct Station-house, where the wagon stopped. A vast crowd filled the street, jammed close up on the steps and the houses on the opposite side, and clambering on the railings and windows in front of the station. The peculiarity of this vast assemblage was the stillness. There was no loud conversation, and the only sounds were the hoarse shouts and orders of the police and firemen, who sought to drive the crowd back from the entrance. From the wagon, a young woman was seen sitting in an arm-chair, and apparently suffering great pain. A surgeon approached her with the intention of affording her some relief. Examination showed that a slight scald on the hand, but she complained of an intense pain in the chest. It was found that she had been scalded internally by the inhalation of steam, and that nothing could be done for her. Near this woman lay another married woman swathed from head to foot in cotton and oil. She entirely forgot her own misfortune in the sufferings of others. On the next bed to her lay a fine boy, about two years old, badly scalded, but still likely to recover. The poor mother was inconsolable, and thought the child was another child to disprove what he said. Eighteen millions of the people's money, under Radical rule, had gone, and yet the same party asked a continuance of power that it might continue its depredations. The subject of finances was a dry one, he knew, and he had felt that half his congregation had been bored by his speech, but it was a necessary subject. When he alluded to it, he felt that he was speaking in behalf of every child in Christian county. [Long and loud applause.] He was evidently the target of this Radical party to revolutionize our present form of government, to eradicate all the rights of the States, concentrate all power in the Federal power and establish a despotism. He would therefore warn the black man and the white man against voting for a party which assumes that all power must be vested in Congress.

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Governor Bramlette at Munfordville.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MUNFORDVILLE, August 1, 1871.

Governor Bramlette spoke here to-day to a large and enthusiastic audience. Seldom has it been the good fortune of our citizens to listen to so able and eloquent an exposition of Democratic principles as that given by Gov. Bramlette to-day. The audience first assembled in the court-house, but as that proved inadequate to accommodate the large numbers, the meeting adjourned to the grove in front. Governor Bramlette was introduced by Colonel Dawson in a few appropriate remarks, and was loudly applauded on rising. He alluded, in commencing, to the notice which had appeared in the Radical paper in Louisville, giving notice that Colonel Dawson and himself were about to deliver funeral sermons in various portions of the State, and said even while that fact was true, and that the funeral was that of Radicalism in this State, he declined to preach from the text they had chosen for him, choosing instead the Matthew xxiii., 24 and 25. Taking that as his text, he proceeded to review the history of the Radical party since its organization down to the present time in a manner which kept his audience wide awake, and elicited frequent applause. He spoke over three hours, closing in spite of loud cries of "Go on." His speech to-day will bring forth good fruit next Monday.

HART.

NEW ALBANY.

The City Council meet in regular session next Monday night.

There was nothing doing in Justice Monroe's court yesterday.

Letters from Hon. M. C. Kerr announce his arrival in Cork, Ireland, July 18th.

Tony Pastor's Minstrels will be at the Opera House on the 12th of August.

The Wesley Chapel Teachers' Institute will meet at that church next Friday night.

Charles D. Howk, Esq., has gone to Wisconsin for the benefit of his health.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad is doing a fine passenger business.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 8 A. M. 70, 10 A. M. 90, 2 P. M. 94.

There are fourteen trains now running daily, except Sunday, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

The City Clerk yesterday paid the members of the fire department their monthly salaries for July, amounting to $600.

The County Recorder reports business at a standstill in his office; not a solitary instrument of writing recorded yesterday.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George C. Sumner and Margaret O. Price, Gabriel McKinley and Mary C. Miller.

Judge G. H. Chapman, receiver of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The Internal revenue collections in the Second collection district aggregated $10,769 54 during the month of July.

Township Trustee Reuben Robertson yesterday issued an order for the admission of Tom Burke to the County Poor Asylum.

Capt. Robert J. Shaw, Prosecutor of Circuit Court, is rejoicing mightily over the addition of a young heiress to his family. Weight nine pounds.

A little daughter of Louis Knasal had her collar bone broken on Monday evening by falling from the doorstep of the family residence, on Upper Fourth street.

The excessive hot weather kept bummers within doors yesterday, consequently the police had nothing to do, and there were no arrests up to 9 o'clock last evening.

Mary Hays, a colored damsel, who resides on Lower Eighth street, was assessed $9 40 in the Police Court, yesterday, for disorderly conduct in fighting with her mother.

Mr. John Goss, who resides near New Providence, met with a severe, and probably fatal accident, Friday evening, by being kicked in the stomach by a horse he was attempting to catch.

Letha Walker and Rebecca J. Taylor were arraigned in the Police Court, yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house. They were let off on promise of better behavior in future.

Gen. T. D. Sedgwick, whose mysterious disappearance was announced in the papers a short time since, has returned to his home and residence in Louisville, as we are informed by a gentleman who saw him on Monday.

George W. Bottorf, of Charlestown, Clark county, and Edward W. Stevens, Jr., of this city, yesterday filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, in this city, to be adjudged bankrupts.

The managers of the Good Templars' picnic, to be given at the Fair Grounds next Monday, have made ample preparations to make it a success. Music, dancing, and other amusements will be offered to render it a place of enjoyment.

P. A. Hicks, John Krause, Cincinnati; J. M. Andrew, Paoli; J. R. Terhune, New York; F. F. Smith and lady, Indianapolis; John Meindodt, A. Nelson, Peter, Farmer Hanbery, Indiana, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

A valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Thomas Fleming, fell dead in the shafts yesterday afternoon while being driven by a couple of young men from the picnic at Wells' school-house. It is supposed his death was caused by the excessive heat.

The following officers of the German Order Steuben Grove No. 6, United Ancient Order of Druids, will be installed Thursday night, August 3d: Charles Reickmeyer, N. A.; Joseph Reibel, A.; Peter Schmidt, Secretary, and F. Kiesling, Treasurer.

The following officers of the American Order Pioneer Grove No. 19, United Ancient Order of Druids, will be duly installed next Friday night: Henry, N. A.; Jacob D. Under, A.; Samuel Grigsy, Secretary; James R. Beggs, Treasurer; George S. Marsh, Inside Sentinel.

Mr. Ferdinand Graham was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane Monday night by Joseph McGinn, Bernard McCartin, Condnctor Hanlon and Brakeman Hanlon, as a token of liberality in allowing them and St. Patrick's Benevolent Society the free use of Graham's Grove on the Fourth of July.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Enterprise Lodge No. 80, Independent Order of Good Templars, on Monday night: A. Mrs. Elizabeth Rowley, W. C. T.; Miss Rhoda Ann Bradford, W. S.; F. C. Hoskins, W. F. S.; Miss Mary Hanlon, W. T.; Miss Mary A. Miss Caddie Gordon, W. I. S.; R. H. Maxwell, W. O. S.; W. B. Blackwell, W. C.; Miss Maggie Hanlon, W. M.; Miss Maggie Jackson, W. D. M.; Miss Alice Roney, W. R. S. H., and Mrs. J. A. Kraft, W. L. H. S.

At a regular meeting of the trustees of Depauw University, at Asbury College, held on Rev. Erastus Rowley, D. D., who has been president of this institution for the last five yea s, at the earnest request of the patrons and friends of the college withdrew his resignation and was unanimously elected its president. This election will please the citizens of New Albany and the numerous patrons of the college throughout the State; for it is well known that the success of the college for the past year has been mainly owing to the skill, ability and experience of Dr. Rowley. At the same meeting Mrs. H. Gifford was elected professor of the music department. This selection will give general satisfaction, as Mrs. Gifford is a graduation of being the finest performer on the piano in the city, and is known to be a most thorough and successful instructor. Mrs. Gifford's experienced corps of teachers in the literary department has also been secured. The next session of the college will open with increased prospects of success, on Tuesday the 5th day of September next.

☞ The United States produces more grain, in proportion to the population, than any country in the world. According to the census returns for 1870, wheat was found produced at the rate of 7.3 bushels to each person. In the census of 1850, the United States produced 36.3 bushels for each person then in the country. Roumania, with a population slightly less than that of Illinois, produces 25 bushels to each person, being the second in the ratio of production. European Russia stands third, producing 23.1 bushel to each person.

☞ There is a farmer in Sullivan county, Indiana, who rejoices in the possession of a pig with nine feet, who is now fat, and weighing 600 pounds. What will he weigh when fattened—and how many tons of corn will it take to fatten him?

☞ New York cigar stores now project the figure of a young gentleman in a dressing-gown, with blonde side whiskers. This has crowded out the traditional Indian, negro, girl of the period, and Gen. Grant.

☞ The Great Council (legislature) of the Sw ia Cantons of Geneva has abolished punishment by 47 against 10 votes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, August 1.

So little change is noticeable in the money market that we could correctly chronicle the affairs of finance by duplicating the report of yesterday. Every one is easy on the money question, and very beautiful resting he head on the shoulders of her supposed mother. Then two men, one of them afterward recognized as Prof. Pierre Chemeviere, a teacher of French and modern languages, lives at 371 Degraw street, Brooklyn; and more men and women, none of whom had yet been identified. They were 18 in number.

In the dead-house adjoining and in the courtyard were rows and rows of rough pinecoffins; some containing those drowned or killed on the spot, others those who had died in the hospitals and who, when stripped of their clothes, presented a sickening spectacle. In this court-yard a man appeared with a small bundle in his arms, and said, "Here's another poor little fellow." A man sprang forward, crying, "Let me look at it;" he groaned, as though his heart would burst, and turning to the hospital man, said: "May I take her away?" He replied the man; "in a few minutes," replied the man; "I'm very sorry, but you can't take her away to-night." The poor fellow wept like a child, saying: "Perhaps I'd better not. It might kill her mother in her present state." The mother, too, was terribly scalded.

And so the scene went on till 39 corpses were collected in that narrow building and courtyard. Nelson and a Mr. West of Brooklyn came in. Mr. Nelson was looking for a wife and child. Mr. West had one child dead in the Morgue, one dead at home, and a child lying dying. A Mr. Uhlmann recognized the bodies of his father and brother-in-law. Out of the eight composing their party, five are missing. The scene was heartrending—no loud lamentations, but deep, unspeakable sorrow. To all such Mr. Brennan, his brother, the doctors, and Capt. Byrnes were uncessantly kind and considerate. Many a poor, half-fainting victim was restored to self-possession by the kindly words of these gentlemen, and, when necessary, by the stimulants and reviving essences upon hand to administer to them. Many a poor soul left the ill-omened building encouraged with a word of hope, cheer, and consolation at their hands.

The Beach Murder—Fore's Case to be Taken Up on the 11th.

[From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 1.]

A warrant was yesterday issued in the Court of Criminal Correction for the delivery of Joseph H. Fore to the county jail. The document sets forth that the sex was deme felonously, willfully, deliberately and premeditatedly, with malice aforethought. A charge of murder in the first degree has been entered by the coroner, the witnesses subpenaed being Dr. Dudley, Mrs. Beach, and Mrs. Fore. One of the most unmerciful and distressed condition of the lady witnesses, the preliminary examination before the Court of Criminal Correction has been put

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, '71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Alfred T. Pope,

Democratic nominee for the Senate, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At the corner of Hancock and Madison, Wednesday, August 2d.

At the corner of Clay and Green, Thursday, August 3d.

At Turner Hall, Friday, August 4th.

Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Morgantown, Thursday, August 3.
Litchfield, Friday, August 4.
Elizabethtown, Saturday, August 5.

Hon. John G. Carlisle,

Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Bedford, Thursday, August 3.

At Louisville on the nights of the 4th and 5th days of August at such points as may be designated.

Speaking elsewhere to commence at 1½ o'clock p. m.

Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

The Kuklux Report.

There are two sides to the Kuklux story. Congressman Van Trump, one of the ablest men on the committee, and who was of the party who went to South Carolina, gives a plain and plausible statement of the dishonest manner in which the testimony was procured. He makes out a clear case. The sub-committee was sent to find Radical capital, and its report published several days ago surprised nobody. The manner in which the evidence was procured is an outrage upon the American people. No one who reads Mr. Van Trump's statement can doubt this. It was a nasty affair.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Eli H. Murray yesterday returned from an extensive campaign through Daviess, Meade, Hancock and Muhlenburg counties, in which he made a number of speeches. At Owensboro, his old home, Gen. Murray spoke to one of the largest audiences that had assembled there for years.

Dr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Florence, Ala.; C. G. Foster, Kansas City; Gen. B. H. Robertson, Va.; H. E. McKee, Arkansas; T. T. Chambers, Covington; H. S. Robinson, St. Louis; G. W. Pitkin, Chicago; Hart Gibson, Lexington; C. A. L. Butler, Chicago; Thos. E. Tutt, St. Louis; B. M. Bishop, Cincinnati; P. Barbour, Maysville; A. V. Davis, Natchez; Geo. A. Hynes, St. Louis; J. V. Logan, Harrodsburg; J. T. Prescott, Cincinnati; and W. H. Herron, Columbus, Ind., were among the arrivals at the Galt House yesterday.

Alonzo Orendorf, Esq., Russellville, Ky.; Capt. James Ostrand and Capt. Wm. Phillips, New Orleans, La.; P. McGuire, Esq., Ky.; Capt. Lew Kates, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. L. Mandeville, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Batchelor, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Shelbyville, Ky.; A. Lepping and F. E. Roach, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alson Mooreman, Jefferson county, Ky.; J. H. Bell and lady, Danville, Ky.; Col. L. Mooreman, Cloverport, Ky.; Frank L. Hall, Owensboro; H. Francis, Cincinnati; J. Hop Edwards, Greensburg, Ky.; Col. Alf Allen, Ky.; T. B. Ripey, Ky.; Col. Robt. C. Harris, Harris House, Lebanon, Ky., and A. Watson and lady, Robinson, Ill., were registered at the National Hotel last night.

Col. D. C. Topp, Mississippi; James Crawford, Stephensport, Ky.; B. Hill, Henderson; Geo. H. Hill, Henderson; W. W. Shelby, Henderson; Mrs. McCormick, Henderson; W. F. Browden, Russellville; Mrs. Wm. Sterret, Hawesville; Ed. A. Prior, Baltimore; E. Beele and wife, Montgomery, Ala.; W. T. Edwards, Texas; Col. A. H. Markland, Indianapolis; Geo. T. Beatty, Henderson; Capt. E. B. Trinidad, Attakapas, La.; Dr. J. G. Mestayer, Attakapas, La.; Nixon Moon, New York; S. C. Wing, Owensboro; David Orr, Owensboro; Judge Alexander, Brandenburg; H. J. Cheney, Nashville; E. Gallup, O. and M. R. R., Cincinnati, and J. D. Chadwick, Huntsville, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Orpheus Concert.

The Orpheus Singing Society will give one of their delightful concerts at Floral Park next Friday evening. The programme of entertainment is an unusually fine one, and, judging from the reputation of this excellent organization, the concert cannot fail to prove attractive and bring to the park a large audience.

Grand Fancy Ball at Grayson Springs.

The guests at Grayson Springs, now some three hundred in number and comprising the very cream of Kentucky and Southern society, have, after discussing the matter several days, determined to get up a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball. Friday evening, the 11th inst., has been named as the time, and already a pleasant excitement exists at the springs in anticipation of the important event. The most extensive preparations are already in progress and the acknowledged taste and skill of those who originated the affair, backed by the energy and liberality of the Messrs. Vanmeter, give assurance that it will be the grandest since the war. Of course all the brilliant belles and gallant beaux of the State will make their arrangements to be at Grayson.

An Eccentric Couple.

There live between Louisville and Portland, and not far from the latter place, a man and wife who have been married over thirty years. This couple have no children, and, both being possessed of high tempers, every month or so they have a fall out, which ends in a war of threatening words. The husband, who was a soldier in the late war, brought home with him, at the expiration of his service, a tent. On the occasion of these quarrels with his wife he takes his tent and a frying-pan, with provisions, and goes off to camp out. In the course of a few days his wife becomes impatient at his absence, and starts in search of him. By the use of that persuasive eloquence the female sex know how to employ, she never fails to induce the return of her husband, and for several weeks thereafter the couple are as loving in their demeanor toward each other as a newly-wedded pair. This honeymoon season, however, does not continue long, as the inevitable quarrel comes around as regular as the seasons.

Base Ball.

The game between the Eagles, Jr., and the Eckfords, at Cedar Hill yesterday, resulted in favor of the Eckfords after a game of seven innings. This is the first game the Eagles, Jr., have played for over a month, and with their full nine and a few days' practice they feel confident of their ability to beat the Eckfords or any other junior club in this section. Below we give the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T.
Eckfords	2	4	3	0	6	10	3	28
Eagles, Jr.	1	3	3	1	0	2	1	11

We understand there is some talk of consolidating the Eagles, Jr., with the Eurekas. If such should prove to be the case, a nine may be composed that would give sport to the Kentuckys and other neighboring clubs.

A Negro Fracas.

Information was lodged at the First-street station yesterday that on Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a negro named Bob Churchill had knocked down and robbed another negro named Chamberlain of $35. The two had been to a picnic at Hanauer Garden, near Cave Hill, Monday, were returning together, and, when at the corner of Floyd and Green, the robbery as above was said to have occurred. Last night, Officer Corcoran arrested Churchill in the barroom of Early Smith, on Green, between Third and Fourth, and, on Smith attempting to obstruct the arrest, also took him in charge. Smith says that Churchill was employed by him as a bar-keeper, and he thought he had a right to protect him. Smith was subsequently bailed out.

Crazy Over Perpetual Motion.

From time immemorial perpetual motion has engaged the attention of mankind. Among intelligent men, of course, the idea of perpetual motion is utterly discarded. Yet every few months we read accounts of parties, after having labored for years, succeeding in accomplishing the great desideratum. A young man by the name of John W. Gunn, from Brunerstown, this State, has for years past devoted his time and attention to this object. John did not succeed, but allowed the subject to so engross his mind that he is at present a raving lunatic, confined in the jail in this city. He is a fine-looking young fellow, but crazy as he well can be. He will be sent to the lunatic asylum as soon as there is room for him.

Political.

Maj. Samuel Larkins, a good man, is a candidate for the Legislature in Trigg county, in opposition to McKenzie, an ultra Bourbon, who is, besides his objectionable politics, charged with having been a defaulter of the school fund of his county. No Democratic convention has been held, and the fight is a free one. The voters of Trigg county, we should think, could not hesitate as to a choice between an honest man and a defaulter.

The Speaking To-night.

Hon. Alfred. T. Pope last night addressed a large crowd at the corner of Preston and Market streets, discussing substantially the same topics as before published. He speaks to-night at Jake Unz's, on the corner of Hancock and Madison. Hon. Isaac Caldwell and Hon. T. L. Burnett speak to-night at the Court-house, and Hon. B. J. Webb and Mr. Frank McGuire at Fourteenth and Duncan streets.

HEARTRENDING AFFAIR.

Drowning of a Little Child at the River Last Night.

A Drunken Father and Frantic Mother.

A more pitiful sight than may be often seen was witnessed in the First-street station-house last night. It appears that a man named Robert Ramsey started in a skiff from Parkersburg, W. Va., a couple of weeks ago, having on board his wife and two children, the one a boy about five years of age and the other an infant in arms. He reached this city yesterday, and landing, went up town, where it is supposed he drank whisky until incapable of rational action. About nine o'clock last night he started out in the river again, and when some two hundred yards from the shore, just off the ferry dock, he ran the skiff against a coal barge, staving in the whole front. The boat filled and sank almost immediately, and the four were precipitated into the water. A party of young men were in bathing near by at the time, and one of them, George L. Shephard, living at 53 Market street, bravely went to their rescue. He shoved a skiff off of the barge toward the drowning party and then plunged in after them. The woman had both children in her arms, but, as she seized the side of the skiff, the boy slipped from her grasp and was drowned. She and her child were then brought to shore, which the husband reached a few minutes after.

Ramsey was arrested by Lieut. Sinkhorn and Officer Fritz, his wife and the infant put in a hack and taken to the First-street station. Her agony was terrible in its intensity. But a small woman, it took all the strength of an officer to hold her as she writhed in the extremity of her grief, and after she was placed in a cell she threw herself on the floor, beat her breast, called, in the most terrible manner, upon her God to help her in her anguish, to bring back to her her lost boy, to kill her—anything that would return to her her darling son. It was a fearful sight; enough to bring tears to the most callous eye and a shudder to the strongest frame. Her shrieks and her moans were constant until a late hour, when, worn out by the frenzy of her agony, she sank down in utter exhaustion.

In the next cell was her husband, stolid and protesting his innocence of any guilt—the fumes of the whisky still on his breath. The young men in bathing, as above, saw, by the bright moonlight, the skiff put off from the shore, and just before the accident heard him say, "I have run afoul many a snag in my life," to which his wife responded, "If you run against anything now you will go to hell and I to Heaven." A moment later and the two, with their helpless children, were in the water, and, when struggling for life, the husband was heard to curse his wife for crippling his efforts to reach the shore. A reporter visited him in his cell and learned the particulars of the accident partly as above. Ramsey, however, stated to him that he had brought the children to shore himself; but the evidence of the young men otherwise is explicit. The babe was put in the cell with its father, and echoed with its puny wailings the agonized shrieks of the mother. A dollar was all the money found in the man's possession, and if he had other property it went down with the skiff. The pair were poorly clad, and evidently belonged to the poorer classes. The whole scene was heartrending and an awe-struck crowd was around the station until a late hour, until the fearful agony of the mother had an end only when prostration came to her relief.

TRADE COMPETITION.

An Awning Feud Between Two Market-Street Shoe Men.

Quite an interesting suit was tried, before Esquire Lincoln yesterday afternoon, as tending to show the spirit engendered by opposition in trade. Two merchants, of the Hebrew persuasion, both retail dealers in boots and shoes, occupy adjoining buildings on Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The one in the room nearest Fourth street has an awning, that obscures from the gaze of pedestrians on Fourth street the sign which the other conspicuously displays for the attraction of customers. This awning has been an eyesore to the one living farthest from Fourth street, and has proven a bone of contention between these two neighboring merchants, who should have obeyed the Scriptural injunction, "Love ye one another."

Now, our city fathers passed a law preventing the erection of any more awnings within the city limits after May, 1871. But during June the awning to which we allude was one night torn down, or, at least, a portion of it. The owner had it repaired and replaced again. Soon after, he was arrested for violating the city ordinance relating to awnings, and his next neighbor was the principal witness against him. He was, however, acquitted, and soon after discovered, or thought he discovered, a "nigger on the woodpile." Putting this and that together, the injured party gained sufficient circumstantial evidence to warrant him in bringing suit against his neighbor for one hundred dollars' damages for destroying the awning.

The line of evidence, as developed at the trial, went to show that the merchant, annoyed by this awning, had hired a vagabond character by the name of George Reese to destroy the awning, giving him a consideration therefor. The deposition of Reese (who is now an inmate of the work-house) was read, setting forth that he had been promised liberal payment for doing his work, but that, when once accomplished, he did not receive the amount promised. Thence Reese's indignation, and developments resulting in the trial. Reese, in his deposition, made a full confession of the part he had taken in destroying the awning. A brother of his, who was present as a witness, also testified to the same effect. Quite a large array of witnesses were brought up and examined, the defendant endeavoring to prove that Reese, from the reputation he bore, could not be believed on oath. Some pretty rich things were developed, showing that Reese, in addition to having been sent to the work-house as a common vagrant, had at one time been arrested for horse stealing. The case was tried by jury; the counsel each indulged in rhetorical efforts, when the matter was submitted. The jury were out for sometime, and had not returned a verdict at sunset.

REV. MR. REA.

The Distinguished Fallen at His Tricks in Jeffersonville.

An account was published in this paper, a few days since, of the drunken exploits of one Rev. Francis Rea, a quondam Presbyterian clergyman at Greenfield, Ohio, who was arrested for drunkenness in this city last week, lodged in jail, but after a trial the next morning was discharged. It appears that he has resumed his attempts at imposition across the river in Jeffersonville, and to have approached several persons with requests for assistance, representing himself variously as a Presbyterian and Episcopalian clergyman and a member of the Masonic Order. Among others, he endeavored to make the acquaintance of Mr. W. H. Fogg, Cashier of the First National Bank in that city, and Mr. S. S. Johnson, both Masons. The Rev. Rea represented himself to be a Mason in good standing, and required assistance from the brethren to enable him to get to some distant point. He showed some flattering letters of recommendation from prominent Masons in New Albany and others, representing him to be a worthy brother of the Presbyterian Church and preacher of that faith. A letter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, well known in Jeffersonville, was most plausible and calulated to deceive. One of the New Albany letters certified that the bearer, the Rev. Francis Rea, was a worthy member and minister of the Presbyterian Church, and the other that he was a good Mason, and not a "patent beggar," and certifying that he had received in the shape of charity in that city the sum of $5. Messrs. Johnson and Fogg held him to a strict examination, and, believing him to be an imposter, as a matter of course, refused the assistance asked for until they were better satisfied that the applicant was really what he professed to be. Mr. Johnson, but a short time afterwards, remembered to have read in the COURIER-JOURNAL an account of a Reverend Somebody getting drunk in Louisville, and playing about the same game as he was attempting in Jeffersonville. Being satisfied that the party was identical with the one spoken of in the paper, he confronted the imposter with the report of his doings in Louisville. He did not deny but that he was the person alluded to, but declared the whole publication to be false. He at any rate got no assistance from the Masons, and sought other fields for operation. He was not long in striking Dr. J. W. Barker, who, in an instant, discovered that the would-be clergyman of the Episcopal faith, as he then styled himself, was an arrant imposter. The fumes of whisky from the breath of the reverend intoxicated were plainly evident, and Dr. Barker politely told him what he believed him to be. The Rev. Dr. then asked for a small amount with which to get a drink, but which request Dr. Barker refused.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

A dispatch was received by Mr. Chas. R. Long, Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee, last night, from the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, stating that he with Attorney General Hanna would arrive in Louisville on Saturday morning, the 5th inst. Mr. Voorhees with Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. John G. Carlisle, and L. W. Haberecm are announced to speak at different points in this city on Saturday night.

The Fire this Morning.

At three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of E. L. Gambrell, on Bullitt street, between Main and the river. The flames spread rapidly, and before the engines could get to the spot had possession of the building. The loss will hardly reach $4,000, though a large lot of fine lumber was destroyed. The store of William Skene, on the south side, and the Hawkins mustard factory, on the north side, barely escaped.

☞ Michigan editors have grown wealthy on account of the sentimental poetry they have received since the advent of Mr. Carleton. The paper is always of the best linen, cream-laid, and brings six cents per pound. The waste-basket trade is brisk.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE STEAMER Sim Watkins No. 3 was out last night pumping water into a sewer for the purpose of settling it.

A FIGHT occurred on the river near Fifth street last night between two Irishmen. One of them had to be carried home on a shutter.

THE BOY Albert Lambert, charged with stealing one dollar from Joseph Swartz, was quite sick yesterday, and unable to appear in court.

JOHN BURKHARDT, a German boy, twelve years of age, was arrested yesterday, and placed in the First-street station, for disorderly conduct and running away from home.

THE THERMOMETER yesterday, as observed by Messrs. Cook and Sloss, was at 73 degrees at 7 o'clock; at 81 at 10; 86 at noon; 89 at 3 P. M.; 91 at 4, and 90 at 6 o'clock in the evening.

AT THE DEPOT, corner of Broadway and Ninth streets, yesterday, one boy threw a stone at another, hitting him on the head and making quite a gash, from which the blood flowed very freely.

THREE young men, old enough to know better, for being drunk and disorderly, throwing rocks, etc., were yesterday arraigned before his Honor, Judge Price, admonished as to the future, and fined ten dollars each.

SAM RETRIDGE and wife, Julia Retridge, for disturbing the good order of the neighborhood of Jackson and Jefferson streets, were in the Clay-street station yesterday. Mrs. R. was subsequently bailed out.

THE statement published in yesterday's issue of one of the morning papers relative to an affray at Parquet, the night of the late ball, was totally incorrect, both in the incidents of the affair itself and in its anticipated result.

A COLORED WOMAN named Jane Jackson left her home on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, last Sunday, to go to church, and has not returned since. She was sober and industrious, and her absence cannot be explained.

THE BODY of a man named W. H. Russes was found in the river near the cut-off yesterday afternoon, and, a coroner's jury being impaneled, a verdict of accidental drowning was returned. Russes was employed in the planing-mill of Mr. Bach, on Fulton and Cabol streets.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING last night, on Jefferson, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was well attended and very enthusiastic. The meeting was a very successful one in every particular. Speeches were made in both the English and German languages.

TWO COLORED GENTLEMEN engaged in a pugilistic encounter on Fourteenth street last evening, and after disfiguring each other's countenances, were both arrested and conveyed to station-house No. 4. Each found friends, however, and were released on bail.

WE LEARN that the shooting match between Captain Dave Neady, of this city, and Mr. John Brooks, of Nashville, has been arranged, and the match will take place at the race course at Nashville, on Friday, August 11, for a purse of $400. Some fine shooting may be expected, as both gentlemen are proficients in the art.

THE soldier Smith, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from a fellow soldier, and selling the same, was yesterday brought before the Police Court. The theft was established against him by ample testimony, when he was bound over to appear for trial at the September term.

LINSKY, WHO stabbed Mulcunny, an account of which was given Sunday last, was yesterday brought before Judge Price at the Police Court. Dr. Blackburn having testified that Mulcunny was in a fair way of recovery, Linsky was permitted to enter bonds for $1,000 to appear at the September term of the Circuit Court.

THERE is at present two lunatics in the city jail. The general impression is, with those who visit the jail, that the inmates, if not lunatics when confined, need only be kept there for a short time and they will be fit subjects for an insane asylum. The cells are narrow, damp, dirty, and poorly ventilated, and there is a constant impure air amounting almost to a stench.

JAMES MASTERDON, who was charged with stealing clothing from Bishop McClosky (the name of Ceasar Lambretto was afterward substituted for that of Bishop McClosky), was yesterday morning arraigned before his honor Judge Price. The theft having been clearly established, Masterdon was sentenced to $25 fine and forty-five days' imprisonment in the city jail.

HARLAN LAST NIGHT.

His Speech at Woodland Garden.

Probably a thousand or more persons, composed of the most part of Republicans, white and colored, assembled at Woodland Garden last night for Gen. Harlan's speech. The General commenced by asserting that the freedom of citizenship and the suffrage of the colored race were the irrevocable results of the war, beyond the power of any party in this country to disturb; that the North was a unit, practically, against any movement or agitation for the purpose of overturning the results of the war, as embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments; that the attempt of Gov. Leslie and his colleagues to form a political organization in Kentucky looking to such agitation was in every sense mischievous and dangerous, and if successful would bring ruin upon the material prosperity of the State, for such agitation here would only indicate to the world that Kentucky was still hanging on to dead issues of the past.

The policy of the Democratic leaders of Kentucky had already had the effect to stop immigration and prevent capital from coming into our midst. This continued agitation in opposition to the settled conviction of almost the entire country could have no other effect, even if successful, than to isolate this State from the balance of the nation. What Kentucky needed was peace, a real, genuine peace, which would disconnect us from the war and all the results of the war. In that event only could we hope to see a proper development of all the resources of the State.

General Harlan here exhonorated the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army from all desire to keep up this agitation, but charged the responsibility for all such agitation upon those who, during the war, were Union men or secessionists, as the soldiers of the one army or the other might be in their vicinity. He then referred to the depopulation of many parts of the State, and the decrease in value of farm lands, as some of the evidences of this sectional and ruinous policy, as he termed it, of the Democratic leaders of Kentucky for the last few years. He then further discussed the question of State and Federal finances and common schools for the last few years, advancing the same argument as given in his published speeches. He arraigned the last Legislature for its policy, by which the money of this State had been squandered and lawlessness encouraged. He denounced the Kuklux as murderers and outlaws, enemies of all law and order. He had no terms to make with them in this canvass, nor would he have as Governor of this State, if he should have the honor to reach that high position. They should be put down at all hazards. It is the duty of the State authorities to suppress them. If the State authorities should be unwilling or unable to do so, he should welcome protection to the lives, liberty, and property of the people, come from what quarter it might.

In conclusion, he repeated to his friends the assurance that it was not extravagant to hope for his success. The people were aroused, and thousands of the men in the Commonwealth who had been co-operating with the Democratic party, would cut loose from that sectional organization and sustain him in this crisis.

Such was the substance of Gen. Harlan's first speech in Louisville, in this last week of the canvass. It was listened to with much attention by those present, and, as no reply was made or expected, his statements were perhaps not without their effect. Gen. Harlan returns, in spite of the drain of one hundred and fifty speeches or more made during the past three months, as vigorous in health as before he started. His voice is very clear and without material hoarseness, a quite wonderful fact in view of the strain put upon it. Gen. Harlan is quite confident of having made a successful canvass, and in a subsequent conversation stated his belief that 90,000 votes would be polled for the Republican ticket. *Nous Verrons.*

Found Drowned.

Tommy Meally, the child whose loss was mentioned in yesterday's issue, was found drowned at the foot of Fifth street yesterday afternoon. The body had lodged between two skiffs, and a boy who was lifting a pail of water from the place first discovered it. The drowned child was taken to his father's house, on Fifth and the levee, where an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Maj. Sam'l Larkins' Address.

To the Voters of Trigg County:

Fellow-citizens of Trigg county, I present myself to you as a non-ultra candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature during the ensuing two years. So short is the time that intervenes between this and the next August election that the desire I have to visit you at your several homes cannot be realized, and foreseeing this, I have resolved to present myself fairly before you and give you a brief outline of my present political convictions through the medium of this short circular. By so doing you can determine for yourselves what my political merits or demerits are, for truth injures not the speaker if it does sometimes irritate the hearer. Having, fellow-citizens, voted and acted with the Democratic party for some years, and having done so honestly and moderately, by the solicitation of friends, irrespective of either of the two parties of our county, I now announce myself as an independent farmer candidate, and solicit your suffrages. I propose to make this race, also, upon the good old Jeffersonian platform of merit and qualification, and am in favor of strict economy in both State and National expenses. That we may harmonize as brothers, and that the North and the South shall sit down in peace and prosperity, I indorse the resolutions lately passed by the Democracy of Ohio at the suggestion of the lamented Vallandigham.

As for the subject of negro testimony, the fiat has gone forth from Washington that negroes be allowed at all times and everywhere in these United States the same duty to testify before courts that is expected of the free white man. I will also take occasion to say that I opposed the negro policy of our Government so long as the feeble opposition of one man did any good.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, if I am your choice for next Representative I sacredly and honestly pledge you my best efforts to serve you, and refer you to my record whilst I was your Representative a few years ago.

Respectfully, SAMUEL LARKINS.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ J. M. Armstrong, the popular clothier, 139 Main street, is now offering his summer stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' clothing at a reduction.

New Goods
at the Universal Exposition every day from now until the close of the fall season—68 Fourth street.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chloride or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Buff Sun Umbrellas, at J. M. Armstrong's.

New Styles
of French and Turkish jewelry at the Universal Exposition.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

New Linens
and towels at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

Economy.
By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children many a doctor's bill can be saved and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

☞ New York Mills Shirts at $2 75 each, at J. M. Armstrong's.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

☞ Light Overcoats and Traveling Shawls at J. M. Armstrong's.

Chills! Chills!
This is the season for fever and ague. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is a certain cure. Read certificates in another column.

THE GERMAN TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Cincinnati Yesterday.

Important Matters.

[Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal.]

The convention was opened Monday, July 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Turner Hall. Mr. Borger, principal of the public schools of Cincinnati, welcomed the association in the name of the teachers of Cincinnati. He remarked that the convention had hard work before it; that the eyes of all educators and friends of education in this country, as well as also those of our old fatherland, were directed toward us and toward our labor. He trusted that the convention would fully carry out all its intentions.

A temporary chairman was proposed for the preliminary meeting; when, on motion, Mr. Steffens, of Annapolis, was elected as chairman and Dr. Douai as secretary. Mr. Soldan, chairman of the central committee, read his yearly report. He stated that the committee met monthly, and had several called meetings. The results of these meetings were published in the different numbers of the school paper published in Louisville by Henry Knoefel. At the last convention the association numbered 116 members. During last year 75 members were admitted, so that the whole number amounts at present to 195. The secretary, besides his communications to the school paper, wrote, during the year, 719 letters in behalf of the association. The constitution, as reported by the central committee, was then adopted, with the exception of article first, which was amended as follows:

The German-American Teachers' Association intends, firstly, to take care of the German language and literature, in addition to the English, and to introduce a gradually-developing manner of instruction according to German pedagogery; secondly, to educate the youths of the United States as citizens worthy of this our free country, and, thirdly, to attend to the interest of the German teachers of America, both to their enlightenment and to their material interest.

The expression "German" pedagogery may perhaps not be understood. Your correspondent adds the following explanation: The American national and State life can and shall not be ignored; no German custom shall be substituted. On the contrary, the German shall be made a good American citizen. But such an education shall be attained by referring to the German method of instruction in opposition to the existing American one, and what is this method? It is the one which gave birth to the spirit of inquiry that has made German science range among the first one's of the world. It is thorough, for the child's mind has to work, while only memory is required by the American method. The former develops, whilst the latter is making work; the former goes gradually from easy things to harder ones, from simple to the more complicated; the latter, however, only goes according to the book. The German method requires the child to use all of its faculties of mind; with the American one it all depends on the amount of the articles learned. These preferences of the German to the American method cannot be denied by any one who himself has received an education to be able to judge. That by this method even in Germany much ignorance prevails, is the fault of thousands of other causes, but can surely not be attributed to the German method of instruction.

After the adoption of the constitution the meeting went to the election of its officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, Peter Engelmann, of Milwaukee; Vice-President, G. H. Borger, of Cincinnati; Secretary, Theodore Thurm, of Brooklyn; Assistant Secretaries, Wm. Deutch, of St. Louis, Wm. Mueller, of Louisville.

The preliminary meeting then adjourned to meet again at Woodward High School, on Tuesday, August 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Orpheus Society, through its secretary, sent an invitation to the delegates to attend the concert given in honor of the teachers at Inwood Park, on Wednesday, August 2d, which invitation was thankfully accepted.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, August 1.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Engelmann, of Milwaukee, at precisely nine o'clock. On motion, Mr. Woldmann, of Cleveland, was requested to put in short-hand writing the proceedings of the Convention, to which the gentleman readily consented. The following letter of greeting from the city of Hamburg, Germany, was read and received with great applause:

HAMBURG, July 10, 1871.

To the Second German-American Teachers' Convention, in Cincinnati, O.:

ESTEEMED GENTLEMEN—DEAR COLLEAGUES: It afforded me great pleasure when, at the German National Teachers' Convention, in Vienna, last year, I was entrusted with the honorable office to give utterance, in the name of the German teachers, to our heart-felt wishes for the prosperity of your enterprise, and to our fraternal and respectful appreciation of your aspirations. The war, meanwhile broken out and now terminated in so glorious a manner for our German arms, prevented us from holding our Twelfth German Teachers' Convention, in consequence of which I am at this time lacking the express order to send you, as we did before, our best greetings. Still, I could not forbear, convinced, as I am, of the good wishes of all the teachers in Germany, to tell you how fervently your brethren on this side of the ocean desire that your firm endeavors to raise the American schools may be crowned by the greatest success.

You know all the troubles and sacrifices we had to undergo in starting our conventions, and in procuring for them that consideration which we now enjoy. The ignorance, the narrow-mindedness and wickedness of the counselors of the German Government caused these conventions to be proscribed and prohibited, and among the members of the profession were many, themselves feeble, creeping and slavish-minded, or inflated and self-adoring men, who would join in the abuses of those low-boned, princely advisers.

But they all could not finally triumph over truth, over justice, over aspirations, sincerely consecrated to the benefit of youth, ay of the human race at large. The German Teachers' Association came forth victorious from hard struggles; many thousands of the German teachers were animated from love for their avocation, and strengthened in their striving after greater efficiency. You also, dear brothers, will find antagonists at your convention; but yours will also be the victory. It is true, you have not to dread any prohibition of your meetings; but it will require more labor on your part to do away with the opposition of so many a colleague and to unite them to common aspirations. There will be times when you hear voices that impute to you impure motives—the voices of those who judge others by themselves. You will also learn that your working for the general best will not be recognized, because the world too often demands to see palpable and numerically speaking results. Perhaps a lasting struggle with the English-American school is waiting for you, since it will be hard for this institution to resolve upon making common cause with you in following up the only and alone proper way of instructing, represented by you. This last battle you will end by the accomplishments of your schools, and the time will not be remote when a noble ambition between the German and English schools in the United States will not only benefit both parties, but also exert a salutary effect upon the schools of Germany. The other enemies you can well afford to leave to their fate. A few years will suffice to show to all the world the blessings your association is destined to spread. The joyful consent of all capable of judgment, the gratitude of communities, and in particular, the general growing up under your fostering care, such will constitute the reward that will not fail to fall to your lot.

Walk gallantly in your way which for the best of the youth you have entered upon. In the free air of your country you are sure to work your harmonious mind and your untiring zeal to accomplish the greatest. With sincere recognition of it, THEO. HOFFMANN.

It was ordered to be spread upon the minutes, and to be answered by the Convention.

The president introduced Mr. Hancock, Superintendent of Public Schools of Cincinnati. The honored gentleman then welcomed the delegates in the name of the School Board. He said Cincinnati felt highly flattered at seeing the Convention meet in its place. He regretted highly not to be able to understand the proceedings of the Convention, but as he sees that several reporters for English papers were present, who would publish the proceedings of this Convention to the whole world, he feels certain that not only the German-American, but also the Anglo-Americans could derive advantages from this convention. Many Americans are studying German, and get along well. The number of Americans studying German is increasing everywhere; many more will take the first opportunity offered to them to become able to converse well in this most important foreign—yes, the second language of the world.

His speech, as well as that of Mr. Wehmer, a gentleman of twenty years' connection with the school board of Cincinnati, was received with loud applause. The different committees were then appointed, when the president announced that Mr. H. Doerner, of Cincinnati, would deliver his discourse, according to programme. Subject—"The Organization and Superintendence of the Public School System," of which the following is about the main extract:

The public schools, if they shall be in a good condition, need a thorough superintendence. The State, that has to defray the expenses of the schools, ought to have their control. It gives the management of the schools to a board established by them and a corresponding number of superintendents. The schools can only be managed by thoroughly educated men. The necessary knowledge for managing schools can only be found with experienced, learned men. Such men, therefore, must have the control of the schools. The State has to care to raise for itself teachers in well-established normal schools. No one ought to instruct at the public schools who has not been examined by a board of examiners selected by the State. The examinations for teachers and their certificates are different according to the grade of the school in which the candidates have to teach. He remarked farther that any teacher, after two years' experience, having been re-examined by the committee, shall be handed a certificate for life. No one ought to have the right of being superintendent of a school who cannot show his connection for the length of several years with that class of a school which he is about to superintend.

The teachers are to be elected by the local Board on *recommendation* of the District Superintendent; their definite election, however, depends on the Board alone. Their promotion, as well as also their dismissal, to be decided by the same body. The Board has to watch the pecuniary interests of the citizens, has possession of the school property, erects buildings, purchases the necessary means of instruction, etc.

Mr. Doerner's discourse was followed by Mr. Klemm, of Cleveland, who delivered a discourse on the subject—"The Instruction of German in the Public Schools of the United States," of which the following is a brief abstract:

The second German-American Teachers' Association considers the introduction of German instruction into the public schools a blessing to the American nation. Therefore, especially because many Americans still oppose its introduction in the schools, it is the duty of the German-American citizens to demand that if they have sufficient employment for a German teacher to have the German language introduced in their schools as a regular branch of study. The Germans, however, never should make this demand in the name of their being Germans, but as qualified citizens of the United States, who ought to have the privilege of assisting in deciding the different branches of instruction. Experience teaches sufficiently that it is highly necessary to watch sufficiently that the instruction of German will not be abandoned from the schools into which it has been introduced, and we advise the friends of the German language to keep their eyes open. To read and to write are not the only purpose of German instruction, but only means the principal purpose of instruction is to lay a foundation of German methods of instruction, German manners, German culture here in America. The instruction of the four lowest classes must combine: *a*, object lesson (exercises of the mind and conversation); *b*, reading; *c*, writing (penmanship and orthography); *d*, translation; *e*, drawing; *f*, vocal music. In the higher grades composition and grammar to be added. Only in the high school the German instruction reaches its end. It is very necessary to allow for the four lowest grades about one-half of all the time of instruction, for only then the influence of the German teacher can be substantial. In the upper grades and the high schools, one hour's instruction *per diem* will be sufficient. It is very desirable to give an opportunity to children of the Anglo-Americans to participate in the German instruction, but it is quite dangerous to make the study of German obligatory for every child of the school.

This speaker was followed by Mr. A. Schneck, of Detroit, who delivered a discourse on the subject: Education to the True Republicanism. (Nothing to do with party distinctions.)

The speaker started from the idea that the American Republic is making the first attempt in the entire history of humanity, to build its national life on the foundation of true liberty. Until now the republic allowed its people to be free, but did nothing at all to make them free, and by that it made the greatest mistake that could be made, for to be fit for freedom can only be done by adapting the real principles of Republicanism to the entire system of education. Every cent spent in any other direction is lost to the Republic. A moral education in all directions is the most essential condition for the existence of a republic, but in America these moral educations must be based on the principles of real liberty. Real liberty is self-control, self-constraint, in general the conscious and constant endeavor to have in all private and public dealings regards for the well-founded interests of others and the whole society.

The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock.

The following is a list of the delegates, as far as registered:

Fried. Peter Schroeder, Cleveland.
David Gehring, Jeffersonville.
Peter Engelmann, Milwaukee.
Johann Goebel, Cincinnati.
Henry Geismar, Cincinnati.
William Deutsch, St. Louis.
Ludwig Klemmon, Cleveland.
Francis Berg, St. Louis.
Hugo Witter, St. Louis.
Dr. Douai, Newark.
Dr. Feldner, Detroit.
William Steffen, Annapolis.
Ludw. Soldan, St. Louis.
Wm. Rosenstengel, St. Louis.
—. Lueken, St. Louis.
Caroline Dorn, St. Louis.
Nora Dorn, St. Louis.
Amelia Vogel, St. Louis.
Mrs. Nowakowska, St. Louis.
Helena Mohrhardt, St. Louis.
Mary Kreselbach, St. Louis.
Fanny Oesterreicher, St. Louis.
W. N. Hailman, Louisville.
Emil Feigenbutz, Belleville.
Jacob Fischer, Elizabethtown.
William Mueller, Evansville.
Arnold Speiser, Cincinnati.
Aug. Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.
Aug. Niehaus, Detroit.
Math. Mueller, Louisville.
John Schmidt, Cincinnati.
I. L. Zeins, Cincinnati.
Anna Reiss, Cincinnati.
Joseph Troll, Belleville.
Ferd. Soehner, Hamilton.
Carl Reshreider, Kennel, Ind.
Rosa D. Kronenberg, Cincinnati.
Emma Schafer, Cincinnati.
Carl Knortz, Cincinnati.
August Roth, Cincinnati.
Henry Raad, Belleville.
Rinaldo Knauer, Xenia.
Heinrich Danze, Cincinnati.
Joseph Schrenk, New York.
Arthur Forbrugger, Cincinnati.
Elise Elwang, Louisville.
Olga Koehler, Louisville.
Eliza Scheck, Louisville.
Hedwig Wittgenstein, Louisville.
Eliza Vidahle, Louisville.
Mary Parslick, Louisville.
Mrs. Christ Waxmuth, Cincinnati.
Carl Graf, Cincinnati.
Nic. Matzenbacher, Cincinnati.
Hans Lehman, Newport.
Gust. Bergmann, Dayton.
Alex. Forbes, Cleveland.
Maria Ducrst, Dayton.
Maria McClintock, Chicago.
Herman Waldeman, Cleveland.
Christian Eurich, Newark.
Louis Graeser, Cincinnati.
Joseph Cohen, Louisville.
Theodor Dierner, Cincinnati.
Magnus Schoeder, Hoboken.
A. Schneck, Detroit.
A. Brunke, Detroit.
Aug. Fischer, Kekosku, Wis.
Wm. Schleiffarth, Dayton.
Theodor Thurm, Brooklyn.
Conrad L. Hotze, Cleveland.
Math. Stoffel, Dayton.
Andreas Knell, Cincinnati.
J. J. Maas, Cincinnati.
Aug. H. Bohder, Cincinnati.
Michael Kneiss, Cincinnati.
G. H. Borger, Cincinnati.
William Mueller, Louisville.
George Roemele, Louisville.
Therse Gaertner, Cincinnati.
Maria Lander, Cincinnati.
Anna Buse, Cincinnati.
Louis Pook, Dayton.
Ludwig Uddrich, Hamilton.
Henry Knoefel, Louisville.
Henry Doerner, Cincinnati.
Cecilia Doerner, Cincinnati.

CITY POLITICS.

There will be a meeting of the Democracy of the Second ward at Knapper Hall, Wednesday evening, August 2, 1871, at 8 o'clock. The distinguished German orator L. W. Haberkom will be present and address the meeting. Hon. E. D. Standiford, Hon. John P. Sacksteder, Messrs. C. R. Long, A. Rammers and others will also address the meeting.

The Workingmen.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Aid Association of the Eleventh Ward it was unanimously

Resolved, That the workingmen of the Eighth District should be represented in the next Legislature by men of their own class. Knowing there are voters enough in the district that money cannot buy to elect any man, we go to the public with our candidate, Brother John Steel, asking all who favor working men for their suffrage.

JOHN HUGS, Pres't.
T. L. TREW, Sec'y.

W. T. EVANS, PETER VANCE, T. L. TREW, } Committee.

To the Voters of the Fourth Legislative District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Mr. E. F. Waide, the Democratic nominee of your district for the lower house of the Legislature, is unavoidably absent from the city, and will probably not be back till after the election, one who has known him long and intimately may be permitted to say a word in reference to him, both as a man and as a Democrat.

Mr. Waide was born and raised in the immediate vicinity of this city. When an orphan boy he came to Louisville as an apprentice in the bricklaying business. He became a good workman, and toiled at his trade for some years. He then read law and went to the bar, but afterwards relinquished law for the mercantile business, in which he has been engaged for over twenty-two years, the last fifteen in your city.

As an industrious and prudent business man, he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and of none more than of our merchants themselves. His interests are, and have long been, identified with those of the people of Louisville, and few of her citizens comprehend those interests better than he does, or would be more competent and faithful in looking after them than he would be if elected to the Legislature. He neither desired nor sought the nomination, as many of you know, though when it was tendered to him unasked, he highly appreciated the compliment paid him by his fellow-citizens, and accepted the position, only regretting that business matters that could not be dispensed with required him to leave the city, and that he might not be able to return in time to mingle with the public and address them on political subjects.

Mr. Waide has been through life a firm and constant Democrat, and is thoroughly informed and posted in regard to public affairs. Years ago he did good service in the Democratic ranks as Assistant Democratic Elector in this Congressional district. He bravely breasted the storm of Know-Nothingism when it threatened to sweep everything before it, and has ever stood bravely to Democratic principles against all comers. He sympathized warmly with the people of the South in their late struggle for what they honestly believed to be their rights under the Constitution of their fathers, although he did not, personally, take part in the war. To-day he stands squarely for Democracy against Radicalism, in all its forms and phases, nor is there a man of any party who knows him but will freely accord to him the character of an upright business man, an honorable and well-informed citizen, and a courteous, Christian gentleman.

The people cannot err in electing such a man to the Legislature, and, if he should be the representative of the Fourth district, none of its citizens need fear that their interests, or those of the city, or those of the State, will suffer, so far as committed to his hands.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION

FINAL CLEARING SALE.

RARE BARGAINS.

DOMESTICS AT LESS THAN New York Prices

5,000 yards Madder Prints, at 6 1-4c.
5,000 yards Arnold's Madder, at 7c, dark styles.
Sprague's, Merrimac and other standard makes, at 10c.
4-4 fine Bleached Cottons, at 10c.
100 pieces Boot E E, at 12 1-2c.
Hope Cottons, at 14c.
Lonsdale, at 17c.
10-4 heavy Bleached Sheeting, 30c per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

The balance of our summer stock at half price--50c on the dollar.
Greatest bargains ever offered; Parasols at half price.
Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs, etc.
Look out for the bargains.
S. BARKER & CO.

We will Open a Fall Stock of Goods on Monday, August 7th, at less than old prices.
S. BARKER & CO.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

A GRAND AUCTION — OF — MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS ON FOURTH STREET AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Aug. ---, at 4 P. M., I Will Sell at Auction THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE — OF — CHARLES KETCHUM, ESQ.

SITUATED on the south side of Oak street, between Third and Fourth. The house is a Beautiful Double Cottage, contains 7 rooms, with all modern conveniences, ceilings 13 feet high, and in splendid order. The yard is one of the most beautiful in the city of Louisville, filled with

SPLENDID SHADE TREES, RARE FRUITS AND FLOWERS,

In short, a LOVELY home. The lot is 105 feet front by 200 feet deep, and will be divided, if desired.

ON SAME DAY, AT 5 P. M., I WILL SELL THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. WEBB, ESQ.,

On the south side of Oak street, between Fourth and Fifth. The residence is a beautiful

Two-story and Attic Brick,

containing 11 rooms, with gas and water and every convenience known to modern architecture. The yard, 105 by 200, is one of the most attractive in the city, abounding in everything which could be desired for the pleasure or comfort of a family.

This lot will also be sold in two parcels if desired.

The two homes above mentioned should attract the attention of all persons in want of homes. The LOCATION of the property is all that could be desired, and will eventually be the MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Louisville.

Immediately after the sale of the houses I will sell

THAT MAGNIFCENT LOT OF MESSRS. SLEVIN & CAIN,

On the northeast corner of Fourth and Oak, fronting 115 feet on Fourth and 180 deep on Oak. The best lot now unoccupied in this city.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL 50-FOOT LOT

On the East side of Fourth, between Kentucky and St. Catherine.

Terms at Sale. S. S. MEDDIS.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At private residence on Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, north side.

Superb Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Piano, Elegant Carpets,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, August 10th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at private residence on Broadway, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth streets, north side, an elegant lot of A No. 1 Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Parlor Suits, 10 pieces green rep in oiled walnut; elegant Bed-room Sets of 4 pieces, in mahogany, imitation rosewood and oiled walnut; ten rooms finely carpeted with best body Brussels, English Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets Center-tables, Hair-cloth Parlor Sets, Marble-top Washstands, Hat-racks, Hall and Stair Carpets, Marble-top Center-tables, Cane-seat Dining-room and Chamber Chairs, Fine Oil Paintings, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up a completely furnished house, of the best quality of make, and used but a short time—in fact, as good as new. The especial attention of the ladies and house-keepers is called to this sale, as it is seldom that such a lot of goods is offered at auction.

TERMS—Cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

The house being sold, immediate possession will be required. The sale will be peremptory.

jy30 SuWe&Suts

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE — AT — PUBLIC AUCTION, — ON — Tuesday, August 8, 1871

AT the residence of the late John Montgomery, on the Preston-street pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville, all the personal estate, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, top buggy, wheat drill, Buckeye mower, and all the farming implements; household furniture, large cooking-stove, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, together with about 60 acres of wheat in stack, lot of oats, do, hay, &c.; 1,000 bushels of old corn, lot of rye, and everything pertaining to the personal estate of deceased.

The above will be sold without reserve, and terms made known at time of sale.

JAS. M. CRUME, EDWIN E. CORDEN, Executors.

jy26 dts

Christian County Land For Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of September next, at the late residence of James Sanders, deceased, one mile south of Pembroke, on the Tobacco road, a first-class stock and grain farm, containing 300 acres, about 250 cleared, frame dwelling and necessary outbuildings, well watered, the balance in fine timber. The land could be, to good advantage, divided into two small farms. Terms easy. Any person wishing to see the land, will call on Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS, on the premises, or on me. Either of us will take pleasure in showing the land. S. A. HOLLAND, administrator of James Sanders, deceased.

PEMBROKE, July 17, 1871. jy22 d8Sa We&w2

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

jy9 deod3m

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jyl8dtf

SPEED & CREIGHTON,

No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

jy9 SuWe&Fri

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all Orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. au26 SuWe&Frim

ROBERT BIGGS,

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

76 West Green Street.

Wholesale Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Fittings, Pipe and Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Lift and Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Closets and Washstands.

je8 SaMo&Welmdtp

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUS.

Floral Park Concert.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

☞ Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at D. P. Faulds', Will S. Hays', Tripp's or Henry Knoefel's. jy30 d6

FLORAL PARK

OPEN DAILY till 11 p. m. Promenade Concerts every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. Matinee every Saturday. Music from 3 to 8 p. m. jy11 dlm

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only; departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy18 dlm A. BALLARD, Master.

MORNING STAR....GILMORE, Master, For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, This Day, 2d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
EDDYVILLE.......T. G. RYMAN, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis Vicksburg and New Orleans.
MARY MILLER.......PAUL, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, August 2d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc, as she lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

WINTERSMITH'S

Tonic Sirup — OR — IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it; the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully,

E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 26, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au2

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.,

No. 225 Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Splendid Sale of Second-hand Household Furniture of Every Description and Kind,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) August 2d, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Enlarged Real Estate Sale

TAKE NOTICE.

IF prices are at all satisfactory, we will, after our advertised sale, sell 260 feet more on Main street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; also, 156 by 177 on Market street, near Twenty-sixth. The rapid growth and advance in this property, as well as its choice character, should bring out every buyer who wants to invest in first-class active property.

au2 d3 HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

Central Bank.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1871.

ON the 8th day of August, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Central Bank of Louisville, Ky., will sell at auction, for cash, at its warehouse, corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, the following fine lot of Cigars, to-wit:

5,700 Oskaleta;
4,800 La Flor de Jose G. Punariega;
2,800 La Graciosa;
1,400 Fairy Bell;
1,200 Fairmount Park.

jy30 d10 WM. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

AT AUCTION.

West Main and Market streets.

THURSDAY, August 3d, at 4½ o'clock P. M., we will sell, on the premises, Main street, south side, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 126¼ by 195 feet; Market street, south side, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, 90 by 177; also, on south side of Main street, opposite Slaughter's Grove, two two-story BRICK RESIDENCES of six rooms, each desirable as homes or investments. This sale comprises the most desirable property in the popular West-end, and is located on paved streets and within gas districts. Owner determined to sell.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Auctioneers.

jy30 dts

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Duckwall, Fitch & Co., against John Bates, } In Chancery, No. 21,821.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of land owned by Harriet L. Sewel, fronting 184 feet on the Shippingsport road or Twenty-sixth street, and extending back along Bank street 150 feet.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

William Heubig against S. O. Wagnar. } In Chancery, No. 24,481.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 3 months, in a basement room in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, in Louisville, Ky., or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

One large iron turning lathe; one fly-wheel and pump; one grindstone, with fly-wheel and treadle; 1 wrought iron and steel-plated vise; one lot of small tools.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. C. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Ins. Co., against Geo. H. Klce.

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 11,946, 11,947, and 11,948, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Insurance Company, on the 3d day of May, 1871, and against Geo. H. Klce, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months—

A two-story brick house and lot on the southeast corner of Main and Shelby streets. Levied on as the property of Geo. H. Klce to satisfy said executions.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

G. H. Stein against Frederica Stein, } In Chancery, No. 24,494.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 13 and 14, on the plan or map of the subdivision of lots or country seats Nos. 27 and 28, on Portland avenue and High streets, having a front on the south side of High street of 55 feet and running back southwardly same width 229 feet to a 20-foot alley. The share of the proceeds of this sale, belonging to the infant Clara Stein, shall not be paid by the purchaser, when it becomes due, but shall remain a lien upon the property, bearing interest until she becomes capable in law of receiving her share, or until a statutory guardian be appointed, or until she shall be married, and such husband shall execute bond, as required by the 86th chapter of the revised statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

au2 d5

FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD BRACELET—On Saturday, with the name of Lottie engraved on the inside. The owner can obtain the same by applying to No. 186, corner of Fulton and Floyd sts.
au2 d3

BOARDING.

BOARDING—2 pleasant rooms, with board. Apply at 282 Sixth street, near Chestnut.

BOARDING—Several handsome rooms, furnished and unfurnished, and suitable for families and single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at the ELIOTT BLOCK. Also any number of day boarders accommodated.
au1 d6

BOARDING—Nice rooms with board at reasonable terms, No. 164 southeast corner Fifth and Green. jy25 deod6*

BOARDING—Good board and accommodations, at reasonable rates, at 267 West Walnut st. jy29 d5*

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy28 dtf

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished front and back rooms, with board, at 365 West Walnut street. Call and see. jy21 d14*

ROBERT SCHUTTER, ARTIST, FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je14 eod3mthp

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOODS—To trade for goods, boots and shoes preferred, eight hundred acres of land in Missouri, about thirty miles southwest of Springfield, in a good county, near a county seat, with railroads through the county. Address Lock-box 197, Richmond, Indiana.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTIONIST—Thoroughly qualified, in a retail drug store. None other need apply. Address A. B. C., Louisville P. O. au1 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—A partner in the retail grocery business, with a few hundred dollars. Would prefer some one who could take entire charge of it. Extra inducements offered to the right man. Address J. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SAW-MILL HANDS—This ... log-cutters, teamsters, one fireman, etc. A full gang for circular saw-mill, to go to the country. Good wages and steady work. Apply immediately to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Come early and bring things ready to go.

WANTED—STRAW-SEWERS—Twenty experienced straw-sewers, immediately, at No. 137 Jefferson street, below Fourth, north side, room No. 3, second floor. PATTON & COBB.

WANTED—TO SELL—Stock of groceries and fixtures, in a good locality and doing a good business. Address H., 372 Jefferson street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. au1 d4*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young lady of experience desires a situation as housekeeper. Good references given and required. Address Mrs. L. P., this office. au1 d3*

WANTED—COOK—With recommendations. Good wages and permanent place; near the city. Apply to Mrs. PETOT, 143 Center street. au1 d3*

WANTED—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS—At No. 50 Green street, between Second and Third. Day board $4 50 per week. au1 d3*

WANTED—WAGON—A good second-hand express wagon, if cheap and strong. Address "Manufacturer," Courier-Journal. au1 d4

WANTED TO RENT—ROOM—By a responsible party, for a light and unobjectionable manufacturing business, a room ... feet, or thereabouts, with about two or three horse power. Address MANUFACTURER, care Courier-Journal.

WANTED—SITUATION—A graduate of Hampden-Sidney College desires a situation as teacher or assistant in an academy or private school in the State of Kentucky. Testimonials of character and capacity given. For further particulars, stating salary, address "M. H.," A. B., Jonesboro P. O., Brunswick county, Virginia. jy22 Sa&We

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen desiring boarders at No. 14 West Walnut street, between First and Second. Also, a large front room on second floor, pleasantly furnished, suitable for gentleman and lady. jy30 d4*

WANTED—HOUSE—I wish to exchange an improved business property, centrally located, for a good dwelling-house. Address H., Postoffice, Box No. 107. jy23d1m

WANTED—MAN—Traveling man for the sale of Kentucky whiskies, who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, through New York, Pennsylvania and the East. Address with reference E. M. G., Postoffice Box 96, Louisville, Ky. jy25 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Both male and female, for an article needed in every family. Call at the BOWLES HOUSE, No. 28 West Market.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. A machine doing all kinds of sewing with twelve actual working pieces of machinery. Address ROBT. W. BURNS, Genl. Trav. Agent, No. ... West Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy21 deod

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. E. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy13 d30

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—A No. 1 grocery stand and stock for sale. Inquire of DUNCAN BROOKS, Third street, between Jefferson and Green. au2 d4*

FOR SALE—COPPERSMITH SHOP AND TOOLS—Situated on Main street, between Preston and Floyd. Apply at 123 East Main st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—COTTAGE—A new frame cottage of three rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., on thirty-five feet of ground by 200 feet deep, on Magazine and Mercer. Inquire of GRAVES & SON'S, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST. NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends back 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate at fair valuation. Address or apply to W. ROSS, 238 First street. jy15 dtf

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANY. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x219 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. SHANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-...; on Madison street; ... Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mk15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—I have one or two ... acres of land for sale, seven miles from the city, on the Preston-street turnpike road. The land is suitable for market gardens, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. jy30 d... JAMES W. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In a rapidly-improving town on the Ohio river. ... doing a good business. Reasons given for selling. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at or address 406 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy27 d10*

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF GROUND—In Pewee Valley, with nice cottage of five rooms, besides kitchen, store-room and servants' room; also, cellar, cistern, spring, hen-house, ice house (with ice), coal-house, barn, &c., growing garden, and plenty of fine fruit; five minutes' walk of depot. J. S. KLINK, 73 Fifth street. jy12 We&Suntf

FOR SALE—LANDS—250 acres of suburban garden lands joining the seventy-five squares that are to be sold by the lot. We will sell cheap by the acre and in quantities to suit purchasers if early application is made to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, ... miles from the city, near Popular Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Feyton's office. ... ROBARDS. je4

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Cheap. A new, modern brick house of seven rooms, No. 450 Chestnut street, second door above Twelfth street. au1 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two furnished rooms, suitable for house-keeping; front and back rooms, at 348 Campbell, between Walnut and Madison. au1 d2*

FOR RENT—STORE—A store on Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Apply to W. B. GRAY, 117 Main street, between Third and Fourth. jy30 d9

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A large brick store-house, near the depot, at Pembroke, Christian county. Any person wishing to rent will please call on Messrs. RICHARDSON & JAMESON, on the premises, or on the undersigned. S. A. HOLLAND, Pembroke, July 19, 1871. jy22 d10 We&Sa

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. ..., north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 78 Main street, near Third. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FEYER, 26 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of SHOWER & HAMLET, bankrupts. The dividend meeting provided for by the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act will be held before WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register, at his office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on Saturday, August 5th, 1871, at 9 A. M. E. L. HINES, Assignee of Shower & Hamlet, Bowling Green, Ky. jy25 We2

Henderson's Alderney Dairy,

W. S. Fifth, just south Kentucky st.

MILK—pure, rich and clean—delivered every morning and evening to regular customers. Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect the dairy and milk cellar. Orders for ice-cream solicited after June 10th. Superb butter kept constantly on hand. my31 We&Su3mthp